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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,531 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th Nov.
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	27th, "
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4769	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th "
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "
L. RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th "
L MALWA	2369	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
ASSAM	3626	500	S. F. Cole	22nd "
L MIRZAPORE	3687	600	R. Harvey	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th Nov.
GANGES	4195	800	W. B. Andrews	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	27th Dec.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 23, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec. 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	29th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Nov. 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Hetteley	23rd Nov.
CAMERON	2,150	F. Ereaut	3rd Dec.
BUCHANAN	2,900	H. T. Maypee	13th "
GRAHAM	2,900	C. Alexanderson	23rd "
MACKENZIE	2,980	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan. 1886

These steamers do not carry passengers.
Passage Money, Rs. 450.
Special terms for Families and Parties.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	14th Nov. 1885
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500	26th Dec. "

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	28th Nov "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th Nov, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATIS," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 16th November, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th November, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1885. Agents.

ANTWERP DIRECT.

STEAM-SHIP "CAMBODIA," 3,000 tons, now loading "L" shed, Prince's Dock, will sail for Antwerp about 18th November. Has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. Apply to Captain WILDGOOSE on board, or to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, &c.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE Condition Powders per bottle	1 12
Condition Cough, Fever, Cordial, Diuretic, Physic, and other Balls made to order.	
TREACHER'S MANGE OINTMENT per bottle	1 0

Clarke's Hoplemuroma.
Clarke's Neurasthenippon skelesterizo.
Cupiss's Constitution Horse Balls.
Elliman's Embrocation for Cattle.
Geneau's Liniment for Horses.
James's Blistering Ointment.
Leeming's Essence for Lameness.
Steven's Iodine Ointment.
Taylor's Condition Balls.
Naldire's Dog Soap.
" Worm Powders.
Blaine's Distemper Powders.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co.,
FANCY MART, PICQUET-ROAD,
Near the old Sailors' Home.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co. beg to inform the public that from MONDAY, the 9th instant, for a period of fifteen days, GOODS of various description WILL BE SOLD at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh Stock expected shortly. All the pieces have the prices marked on them per yard, and Constituents are requested to make offers for any goods they may require.

No reasonable offer will be declined.

THE GOODS CONSIST OF—
LADIES' REQUISITES—BONNETS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, LACES, SILKS, SATINS, POMPADOURS, CHECKS, MERINOES and other Cloths too numerous to mention.

A TRIAL INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

FOR SALE, AT MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.

THALLINUM SULPORICUM.
DO. TORTORICUM.
in 1 oz. tins at Rs. 50 per lb.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. N. HOJEL,
Physician in charge, European General Hospital.

Reports as follows:—

Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS

DEAR SIRS,—I have used the samples of Thallin you sent me with the greatest success both in hospital and private practice. It is the most powerful and certain temperature reducing agent I am acquainted with. I have never known it fail; and in my hands it has in many instances rapidly reduced the temperature of febrile patients when other powerful diaphoretics and antipyretics, (including Kairin and Antipyrin) have failed.

Please send me half a pound of the the Sulphate and a like quantity of the Tortrate for use in this hospital.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
A. N. HOJEL, Surgeon-Major.
Physician in charge, European General Hospital.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each " 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. " 1,900
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES Improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITD,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGIGAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICALAPPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,
JEWELLERS.

LARGE STOCK OF DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

DIAMOND HALF HOOPS			Rs. 100	to	Rs. 400
RUBY	"	"	" 50	to	" 300
SAPPHIRE	"	"	" 75	to	" 250
PEARL	"	"	" 45	to	" 150
EMERALD	"	"	" 100	to	" 350

Bracelets, Necklets, Albert Chains, Wedding and Engagement Rings and Chains of various patterns, &c.. &c., of 18-ct to 22-ct gold.

NO. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc.. etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

BOMBAY

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

ESPLANADE-ROAD,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in all their departments, and beg to state that their PRICES have lately undergone a COMPLETE REVISION in order that no way be left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality of goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their stock.

The JEWELLERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE are of the CHOICEST DESIGNS which they beg to recommend as most suitable articles for presentations,

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

REAL UNSHRINKABLE

FLANNELS AND SILK AND WOOLS.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD are in receipt of present SEASON'S STOCK, and will be glad to send Patterns on Application.

GENTLEMEN living in the DISTRICTS or CAMPING out will find the above thoroughly reliable. The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS is too well known to need further comment.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Saxony Flannel with Collars attached.	The "Tennis" Shirt	...	...	...	...	Six for Rs.	52
Best White Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. "	52
Best Wove Colored Flannel	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. "	52
Best Coloured Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. "	52

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel or Silk and Wool ... ...per suit Rs. 18

N.B.—On all V. P. P. ORDERS exceeding Rs. 20 a special discount of 10 per cent. is allowed as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank, amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY,

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

In strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our "Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, October	2 4
Bombay Army List, November	1 0
Bengal Army List, October	2 8
In Southern India; by Mrs. M. Mitchell	3 12
Hunting; by The Duke of Beaufort	6 12
How to be Happy though married; being a handbook of marriage	3 12
Three Martyrs of the Nineteenth Century	2 4
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Diseases of the Larynx; by J. Gottstein	5 8
Victor Hugo's Poems (translations from)	0 10
Select Series from Victor Hugo's Poems	2 4
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Art as applied to Dress; by L. Higgin	1 8
At the sign of the Lyre; by Austin Dobson	3 12
Summary of New Remedies; by T. M. Dolan	1 8
The Wooing of Æthra; by Moyr Smith	0 10
Dictionary of Every Day Difficulties	0 10
Zadkiels Almanac for 1886	0 8
The Comic Golden Legend; by W. Parke	0 10
King Solomon's Mines; by H. R. Haggard	1 8
Max O'Rell's The Dear Neighbours	1 8
Essays on the Pinciples of Morality; by J. Dymond	3 4
Men of the Reign: A Biographical Dictionary	0 12
Raphael's Almanac	0 12
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Diseases of the Eye; by Von Arlt	8 0
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Kate Greenaway's Almanac for 1886	0 10
Calcutta Review, October	5 0

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Colonel Enderby's wife; by Lucas Malet	3 12
Douglas Archdale, a Tale of Lucknow; by C. M. Phipps	3 12
St. Austin's Lodge; by Agnes Giberne	3 4
Called to the Bar; by B. Hemying	1 4
Bertha's Secret; by F. du Boisgobey	0 10
Pike County Folks; by E. H. Mott	1 4
Slings and Arrows; by Hugh Conway (Arrow-Smith's Annual 1885)	0 10
Ralph Norbeck's Trust; by W. Westall	1 4
The Lover's Creed; by Mrs. C. Hoey	2 8
Unfairly Won; by N. P. O'Donoghue	1 4
The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains	1 4
Hugo's Outlaw of Iceland	1 4
Skippers and Shellbacks; by J Runciman	1 4
Fresh Fields; by Burroughs	0 10
An Original Belle; by E. P. Roe	0 10
Goblin Gold; by May Crommelin	0 10
Hunted Down; by Max Hillary	0 10
Hugh Conway's At What Cost	0 10
Novelette Library. Vol. 30	
Bad Boy's Start in Life	

NEW JUVENILE AND PRESENTATION WORKS.

	Rs. a.
From the Ton-Yard to the White House Gen. Grant's Life	3 4
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Child Pictures from Dickins	2 4
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Mistress of Lydgate Priory; by E. E. Green	3 4
Patience Wins: or War in the Works; by G. M. Fenn	3 4
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Stirring Events of History	1 8
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Hugh's Sacrifice; by C. M. Norris	1 8
Ned in the Block-House; by E. S. Ellis	1 8
Ned on the River; by E. S. Ellis	1 8
The Lost Trail; by E. S. Ellis	1 8
Camp Fire and Wigwam; by E. S. Ellis	1 8
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That Aggravating School Girl; by G. Stebbing	2 4
Young Days of Authors; by A. R. Hope	2 4
The King's Windows; by Rev. E. P. Hood	3 12
Fairy Prince Follow my Lead; by E. E. Reader	3 4
Voyage of the Aurora; by H. Collingwood	3 4
Yoked Together; a tale of Three Sisters; by E. L. Davis	3 4
Cruise of the "Thescus" A yarn for Boys	3 4
Every Girls Annual	3 12
Every Boys Annual	3 12
The Vanished Diamond; by Jules Verne	4 12

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Journal of Indian Art. Nos. 1 to 7, each	1 0
A List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India during the year 1884-85	0 8
Rough List of Indian Art Ware	0 8
Fifty-one Photographic Illustrations taken by order of the Government of India of some selected objects shown in the Third Exhibition of Native Fine and Industrial Art opened at Simla on 24th September, 1884	35 0

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHOLESALE. H. VOGEL & CO., RETAIL.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

WE have just received by S. S. Ancona a large number of SUPERIOR WATCHES, comprising fine and richly enamelled Diamond and Pearl set fancy Gold Watches, Chronographs with flying chronograph and minute hands, double dial, Repeaters, Independent flying centre seconds Watches and other Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, ranging in Price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,000.

We offer now the following Watches at specially reduced prices for sale, and we can recommend them to every one who desires to possess a reliable and lasting time-keeper.

Silver double case	Keyless lever 19 best quality at	Rs. 45
" " "	Key winder ¾ plate lever 17	" 25
" ½ hunter	keyless lever 19	" 38
" ½ "	key winder ¾ plate lever 16	" 26
" open face	keyless lever 18 best quality	" 35
" " "	cyl. " "	" 28
" " "	key winder " "	" 25
Metal hunting	keyless lever campaign watch with bold hands and figues on the dial, stands any amount of rough ware	" 21
Metal open face	" " " "	" 22
" "	" " strong and serviceable original campaign	" 30
Metal Compass watch, very suitable for navigators and surveyors		" 30
" Waterproof	"	" 32

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Are all executed with precision and despatch by Mr. Vogel himself, who has been first class Watch maker and Repairer in the firm of Lund and Blockley since they started their branch business in Bombay. Please apply for Mr. Vogel's testimonials which have been obtained by him from high Government and other officials, and which we trust will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of thei Firm.

H. VOGEL & CO.,
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITE.
CONFISERIE DI PARIS.
ICES, PASTRY, CONFECTIONERY, &C.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to intimate that he has OPENED an ICE and CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT, under the above name, and attached to his Fort Establishment, corner of Medows and Forbes Streets. This Department will be under the management of Mons. Emile Beseo, who was for six years in the well-known firm of

SPIERS AND PONDS,
LONDON.

THE Ices, Bombs, Puddings, &c., will be the finest that have ever been served to the Public. Orders for Wedding and Dinner parties attended to. Cakes, Biscuits, Confectionery of every description on the premises.

For further particulars please call personally.

W. J. ESSAI,
THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND'S
FAREWELL SEANCE.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, TO-NIGHT,
AT 9 O'CLOCK,
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
THOUGHT-READING AT A DISTANCE.
TO-NIGHT,
OPEN AIR EXPERIMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Cumberland will, whilst blindfolded, find, by his process of thought-reading, an object thought of by a distinguished member of the audience hid or situated within a radius of a quarter of a mile of the Town Hall.

Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3. Tickets at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

MAGIC PAVILION
OPPOSITE THE BORI-BUNDER STATION.
TO-NIGHT,

and every night grand performance by Trioptican Dissolving Views Apparatus, where a Series of sceneries and life-like objects will be shown never before witnessed in India.

Don't lose the opportunity.

Prices to suit everybody.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. BELGRAVIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 13th November, 1885.

WANTED, a furnished BUNGALOW, either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Breach Candy or Colaba for six or eight months with immediate possession. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FANS,
FANS,
FANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 100 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
15, Meadows Street, Bombay.

CHRISMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 5 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
15, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE following Government Notification is published for General information.
By order of the Municipal Commissioners.

J. LEASK,
for Acting Health Officer.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, stded 13th November, 1885.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 20th October, 1885.

NO. 3996.—Whereas, under the provisions of section 249 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay has issued the certificate appended hereto and marked A, to the effect that the Jewish Burial-ground situated at Grant-road, in the city of Bombay, is in such a state that it may be dangerous to health if it continues to be used as a place for the burial of the dead, the Governor in Council is pleased, after making due enquiry, to declare, under the provisions of section 249 of the aforesaid Acts, that on and after the 23rd December, 1885, the said Jewish Burial-ground shall be closed, and that it shall not be lawful to dispose of or permit or suffer any corpse to be disposed of in upon, within or under the said place or ground; and whoever on and after the 23rd December, 1885, disposes of, or causes, permits or suffers any corpse to be disposed of in upon, within, or under the said Jewish Burial-ground contrary to the provisions of Section 249 of the aforesaid Acts, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rupees One thousand for each such offence:—

A hereby certify that upon the evidence of competent persons, viz., of Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook, M.D.,F.R.C.P., Principal, Grant Medical College, and of Surgeon D. C. Davidson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Acting Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, and after personal inspection, I am satisfied that the Jewish Burial-ground, situated at Grant-road, in the city of Bombay, is in such a state that it may be dangerous to health if it continue to be used as a place for the burial of the dead.

The above certificate is issued with the concurrence of the Town Council as required by Section 249 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878.

(Signed) H. A. ACWORTH,
Deputy Municipal Commissioner.
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the [illegible] Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,600
" 1883 ..... £344,700

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,561	17 2	1877	£3,758,042	19
1879	£2,318,21	14 5	1883	£4,842,054	14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Business Manager.....Mr. N. Salinger.
Stage Manager .....Mr. Arthur Rigby.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16,
R. PLANQUETTE'S COMIC OPERA
in 3 Acts.
LEO. CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE
OR
THE MISER AND HIS GOLD.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3 at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
SATURDAY NO PERFORMANCE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

SWISS CIGARS.—VEVEY LONGS, VEVEY COURTS, GRANDSON A, GRANDSON COURTS. Fresh parcel just to hand.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COME AND SEE the latest Novelties in Fancy Scent Cases, Pin Cushions, Companions, Dolls, and Steam Toys, from Rs. 5-4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FEW ONLY LEFT.—Gent's Handkerchief, size 20" by 20," Ready Hemmed, Rs. 1-6 per doz. Also Ladies' Fancy Shoes and Kid Boots.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR ALBUM of Indian View is acknowledged to be the Finest Article for Europeans to send Home. 24 Views elegantly bound. Post-free. Annas 17.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VIEWS (Photographic) full size of several Public Buildings and Streets of Bombay, specially taken for us, mounted, annas 8; unmounted annas 6.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PRESENTS.—If you want a very good and choice article for very little money, go to SHROFF BROTHERS, acknowledged Cheapest House, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's auction to-day, a handsome chesnut arab, 15 hands, good goer in saddle and harness, quiet to ride and drive.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S, TO-DAY, one nice JAFFERABAD COW with calf, giving milk.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, one dark Bay Gulf Arab, 14 hands, 5 years old, quiet and sound.

FOR SALE, stylish boat-shaped PHAETON, very light and strong. Apply to DHUNJEEBHOY H. WADIA, Gowala Tank-road, Cumballa Hill.

V. O.S.B. CLYDESDALE BLEND.—Wallace King and Co.'s Old Scotch Whiskey for sale, at Rs. 25 per dozen. Apply Thos. H. MOORE & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, &c., at Scott Press, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, TO-DAY, at 3 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of superior woollen cloth for coats, trousers, and suites at CHAWFORD and Co.'s Auction, to-day, at 3 p.m, each piece will be sold separately.

LOST.—One share certificate No. 426 of the Prince of Wales Press Co., Ld., standing on the name of Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy. Finder will be rewarded.

JONES'S STEEL TRUNKS can be easily put under Railway Carriage Seats. First size, Rs. 20; 2nd size, Rs. 16; 3rd size, Rs. 13; 4th size, Rs. 11. At STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pistachio and Raspberry Cream Pineapple Water Ice, Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Pastry every day fresh. Comfits—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

REAL ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS, Reversible, India Rubber Springs, Wheels, Vis-a-vis, Novelty first time imported in Bombay.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

WE THANK OUR CUSTOMERS for their support and patronage also for numerous letters of satisfaction received every day at VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

TO LET, from 1st December, 4th floor, 103 Frere-road, at present occupied by Mr. T. DREWET. Apply on the premises.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

FOR SALE, GERMAN ASPARAGUS, smoked Sausages, Brussels Sprouts and Celery. Apply to C. FLEMMING, 12, Meadow-street.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

WEDDING FAVOURS.—WEDDING CAKE BOXES for sending out Bri Cake in three sizes.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

WANTED, by a single gentleman about 1st December a light and airy bed and bath room, with board in the Fort. State terms. X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

SWAINE and ADENLEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, drivin and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & Co, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MESSMAN.—WANTED a MESSMAN for the Club of Western India. Apply with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, Club of Western India, Poona.

WANTED a light cool bed and bath room in the Fort, by a single gentleman, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. State terms. Address M. D., this paper.

FOR SALE, German Lager Beer: Hansa (White Elephant Brand) Rs. 7-8; Culmbacher Rs. 5; per dozen quarts in cases of 1 dozen. Apply to Toussaint Boutillier, 22, Church-gate-street.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Hurgovan Vanmali & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, are closing their millinery and dressing department and disposing of their stock for next to nothing. Come early.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS made to order, guaranteed fit: Rs. 18 Trousers do. do. Rs. 7. Check washing suits Rs. 6. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade, Church-gate-street and Carnac-road, Bombay; East-street, Poona.

TO MERCHANTS.—A gentleman of many years experience of the trade of Bombay in all branches wishes for an engagement; could probably bring new business, or would join a Native Firm or Capitalist. —Address "PYRAMID," care of this paper.

WEDDING BON BONS, Wedding Cakes, Wedding Wreaths, Wedding Bouquets, for Brides and Bridesmaids.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALKER'S OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY
Considered the finest in India.
Price, Rs. 24 per doz. quarts.

SOLE AGENTS.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA HALOCHUND JAGOOSHA, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of SHA GHELABHAI MOOLCHUND, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. Mansukhlal M. Munshi, at his office in Meadow-street, No. 26, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1885.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 705½ square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2,133, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 487, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 4,126, 4,132 to 4,136, street Nos. 3 and 1 to 6, all which premises are situate at or on the north side of Khunderao Wadi-street, in the sub-district of Fort, in Bombay, and bounded on the east and south by the said Khunderao Wadi-street, and on the west by the property of Withaldas Narotumdas, and on the north by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sha Halochund Jugoosha and others.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Doolubram Sakulchund—
100 bundles copper sheets.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mugon Shevakram.
100 bundles copper sheets.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 14th November, 1885.

NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Undraped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Women, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of 10s. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 50, Leicester-square, London, W.C. The Trade supplied.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 30,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazil Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the DRAINAGE of the Officers' Quarters, &c., in the Marine Lines, Bombay, into the newly constructed Municipal pipe sewer.

2. Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on the 16th November, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 350, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt.-Col., R. E.
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 4th November, 1885.

ENEMA APPARATUSES.

Higginson's Principle.

	Rs.	a.
Good rubber, a useful instrument, in cedar box	2	0
"Family," fitted with various pipes for adults and children, Rs. 4-0; in mahogany box	4	8
"Perfection" Family Enema, Rs. 4-8; in mahogany box ... also for numerous letters	5	0
"Seamless," being of one entire piece of rubber the apparatus wears better, Rs. 3-8;		
Ditto Ingram's American	4	0

Piston Principle.

Brass, with flexible tubes, male and female pipes, adjusting either straight or at right angles, in mahogany box	10	0
Brass, convertible into a stomach pump, in mahogany case	17	0
Ditto superior	25	0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Mathew's Piston

Brass, gives a continuous stream, can be worked with one hand. Flexible tube; has various pipes, which can be adjusted either straight or at right angles; in mahogany case 13 0

Spring Piston

Arnold's "Simplex." Flexible tube; can be worked with one hand, being very manageable 5 0
" ..... superior with additional female pipe 10 0
Equisier's Irrigateur. Long flexible tube and male and female pipes, in box, self acting. Ea 15 0

ENEMA APPARATUSES.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November 1885, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, has been fixed by the Chairman of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 26th day of October 1885, and adjourned to the 31st day of October 1885, as the TIME and PLACE for TAKING the POLL which was demanded at the said Extraordinary General Meeting upon the following Resolution:—

"1. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby "empowered to do all acts and ex-ecise all powers "comprised in Sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Com-"panies' Act 1882."

Notice is hereby also given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the said Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., to confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the said Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on the 26th day of October, 1885 and adjourned to the 31st day of October 1885, viz.

"1. That the Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing "Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under "the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882."

And also to pass the following Resolution:—

"That every power which could be exercised by "the Liquidators jointly shall or may in the case of "the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more "of the Liquidators be exercised by any three or more "of the Liquidators for the time being present in "Bombay without the consent or concurrence of the "Liquidator or Liquidators, who may at such time be "absent from Bombay as aforesaid."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, November 5, 1885.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a furnished or unfurnished Bungalow, either on Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill or Breach Candy from 1st December till end of March 1886. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Parel, near Government House, consisting of a handsome drawing-room, dining-room, and five bed-rooms, and has a very extensive compound most beautifully laid out with special garden with several fountains in the compound. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

NOTICE.—DURING the COMPLETION of the NEW BYCULLA BRIDGE appro aches all traffic between the Byculla Station and Clare Road should go by Shepherd's Road.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Nov. 1885.

WANTED,

AN EXPERIENCED and QUALIFIED EDITOR to conduct in Bombay a New Daily Paper in English, entitled "*The Advocate of India.*" Apply stating lowest terms to

M. ANDERSON & SONS,
No. 9, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in STOCK
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardiniere's Tazza's Trays, &c. &c., a beautiful and well-selected, stock on hand. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ART METAL WORK, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of nearly 300 articles of domestic and decorative Art Metal Work, sent post-free for inspection. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SYMPHONETT, a charming-toned little instrument, which can be played by everyone, even if unacquainted with Music, no effort or trouble required, plays dance music, &c., can be carried in the pocket, price with 15 feet of music Rs. 15 by V. P. P.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NE PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, the loudest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever introduced, with 6 tunes complete. Rs. 28.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDEONS, Best make, highly ornamented 1 stop and bell Rs. 10, with 2 stops (celeste) and bell Rs. 12, with 2 stops and 2 bells (tremolo) Rs. 14, with 3 stops and bell (octave and celeste) Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 35.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 14 and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with spring backs, patent and self-binding, arrangements and boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each. LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in velv-t-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENIST'S BINOCULARS and FIELD-GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field-glass, larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize medals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per month for two years secures a beautiful toned iron frame Piano. Particulars on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—The largest and most varied stock of instruments in India to select from. Illustrated price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS by the best makers, a very large stock always on hand. See our illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

REVOLVERS, new Regulation guage for Government Ammunition 455 Guaranteed.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OLD CHELSEA TEA POT, the best for making a good cup of Tea Rs. 3 each or by V.P.P., packed Rs. 3-4 with directions, how to make Good Tea.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRITZ'S CAFFEE saves one third, and extracts all the delicious qualities of the Coffee Rs. 3-8 or packed by V.P.P., Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HANDY CASH DRAWERS, a neat cash box of upright form with three drawers, and receptacle for Bank or cheque book, patent lever lock No. 1 size Rs. 12, No. 2 size Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Bombay.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of New Goods from the most popular Manufacturers in Europe, and as our Importations are all marked at exceptionally low figures to meet the wants of all classes, we trust to receive the liberal patronage of the Ladies and Gentry of the station and the mofussil.

An early inspection is solicited.
Xmas and New Year Greeting Cards
(a very handsome assortment. See Press notices).
Perfumes for the Pocket Handkerchief.
(Cleavers, Atkinsons, Crown Perfumery Co.'s, Lundborgs, etc.)
Toilet Requisites of every description.
Corn Cobs, Shrewsbury Biscuits and Scotch Farls,
Oilmanstores from best makers (English and Continental.).
Table, Hotel and Bed-room Filters, Glass.
Cheavin's Household Filters in all sizes.
Tricycles and Bicycles of best Coventry manufacture.
Musical Fiddles, Decanters, and Boxes.
Cricketing, Lawn-Tennis, Badminton, and Croquet Kit.
Ammoniaphones.
(Invaluable to Public Speakers, Vocalists, etc.)
Gem Air Guns in cases complete.
White, Painted, and Bridal Fans.
Toilette Sets, Glove Boxes, Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Pipes, and Cigar Holders.
Vevey and Indian Tobacco Cigars (Swiss manufacture.)
Enamelled Ewers, Basins, Kettles, Fry Pans, Cups and Saucers,
and all Household Requisites.

Up-country orders for all classes of goods meet with prompt attention if accompanied by Cash or reference for payment.

BARTON AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.
EAST-STREET, POONA.

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
ARRIVING EVERY MAIL. ARRIVING EVERY MAIL. ARRIVING EVERY MAIL.

ONLY the best qualities of all classes of goods imported and priced at low rates to suit all.

We always sold cheap, but the coming season we shall sell cheaper, and show all the latest Parisian Novelties of the day.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE ROAD, & CHURCH GATE ST. CARNAC ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET & EAST ST. POONA.
BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post-free.

PICCOLOS.

	Rs.	a.
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20	0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10	0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25	0
Do. do., 2nd quality	20	0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7	0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	2	9
Ditto Ebony	2	8
A substitude for Bones, the Distinct	0	8

TAMBOURINES.
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

14 inches in diameter	12	0
12 " "	9	0
11 " "	6	0
9 " " with tacked heads	3	0
9 " " electro-plated metal hoop	10	0

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

CALENDAR—November, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	Nov.	15th,	2h. 50'9m. a.m.
Full Moon	,,	22nd,	2h. 30.5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	29th,	6h. 48'4m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.	H.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 14	A Commanding Officer's Parade, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m. Evening Party at "Daver Hall," Breach Candy, 9-30 p.m. Mr. Stuart Cumberland's Seance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.	6*	5	3 32m 3—40 a	10 3m 9 18 a
Sun. 15	24th Sunday after Trinity.	6	5	4 27m 4 57 a	11 17m 10 32 a
Mon. 16	Nowr Dhurumsey S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6	5	5 30m 6 19 a	— 0 28 a
Tu. 17	Soonderdas S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6	5	6 31m 7 38 a	0 0m 1 17 a
Wed. 18	Town Council, 3 p.m. Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Bombay Exhibition Meeting of Guarantors, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 4-30 p.m. Annual Choral Festival, Cathedral, 5-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Cathay.*	6	5	7 34m 8 40 a	1 18m 2 2 a
Thr. 19	Summary of Criminal cases. Bombay Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	6	5	8 28m 9 31 a	2 18m 2 45 a
Fri. 20	Fifth Criminal Sessions, First day. Deccan Ice Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Departure of Sir Donald Stewart Departure of English mail per s.s. Clyde, 5 p.m.	6	5	9 16m 10 18 a	3 13m 3 25 a

* Left Aden at 8 a.m., on Thursday, 12th November.

DIVINE SERVICES.

24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 15.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 317, 320 and 107.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 235 and 28.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett.
Anthem.—"O Come let us Worship."—Mendelssohn.

Wednesday, November 18.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral.
5-30 p.m.—Choral Festival—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 6-45 and in the evening at 4-45.
The offertories are for the poor fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 261, 238 and 315.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 282, 277, and 20.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 330, 227 and 305.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 321, 169 and 154.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 420 and 223.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 286, 281, and 191.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATEEPOORA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 277, 290 and 298.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMENS') CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Divine Service on board hulk Auckland.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Rydal Hall, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Mr. Stuart Cumberland's séance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Evening Party at "Davur Hall," Breach Candy, 9-30 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. R. Vol., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Peshwa (s), from Calcutta; Satara (s), Buseh; and Belgravia (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th:—U. S. S. Omaha, for Colombo, &c.; Rome (s), Lambo, &c.; and Berenice (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Burmah (s), for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 6:—

March.....Little Sister.
Overture .....Banditen Streiche ...Suppé.
Valse .....Flugschriften .....J. Strauss.
Selection .....Gemma di Vergy ..Donizetti.
Quadrille .....Fun of the Fair .....Warwick Williams.
Galop .....Wildbad Eisenbahn..Kuhner.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROWING.—The Gymkhana boats will be available for members on and after this date.

THE PASSENGERS BY THE DOMENICO BALDUINO.—The names of Mrs. Digby Willoughby and Miss Pope Hennessey were omitted from the list of passengers who arrived in the Rubbatino steamer Domenico Balduino on Thursday.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED AT HIS POST.—At about midnight on Thursday a police sepoy doing duty at the junction of Doorgadevi and Duncan roads was struck over the head with a stick by a man named Luxshia, and kicked by two others named Dhalia Sutchoo and Rama Mahadoo. The men escaped for the time being, but were all arrested subsequently. The injured man, who had been found lying on the road in an unconscious state, was at once removed to the police hospital at Mazagon.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, Dr. H. Cook in the chair. Present: Drs. T. Waters, Cowasjee Hormusjee, C. E. Dadachanjee, R. N. Luskery, A. D. Mody, S. R. Desai, E. F. Setna, Dorabjee Hormusjee, P. B. Nariman, S. V. Kane, A. V. Velkar, Vithul Balkrishna, S. B. Prabhakar, Atmaram Pandurang, and Temuljee Bhicajee, the honorary secretary. Dr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, read notes of 100 cases of lithotomy performed at the Bhuj Civil Hospital.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.—Messrs. Steward and Company, of Church-gate-street, Bombay, have sent us a small parcel of specimen Christmas and New Year cards, a large assortment of which they have just received. Some few of them, especially the more expensive kinds in boxes, are as remarkable for novelty of design as for excellence of execution. All are characterised by great taste, chasteness of design being combined with harmonious blending of colours. Lovers and friends should take an early opportunity of inspecting Messrs. Steward and Company's stock.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshanker Govindram, Dervals Ally was charged by Inspector Young with stealing Rs. 145 worth of wearing apparel belonging to his master. The complainant, who is a petty grocer, had been sentenced to a week's imprisonment for assaulting a countryman of his. Before going to jail he entrusted his property to the care of the accused, who sold a quantity of clothing to one Marwaree, and pledged some jewellery with another. He then absconded, but, on the information of the complainant, was arrested, and the property traced. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Butna Botoo, a tile-burner, was yesterday charged before Mr. Shewshanker Govindram with assaulting Munkin Poonja, another tile-burner. It appeared from the statement of Constable MacCubbin that the two men had been at feud for some time past. On Thursday evening, while the complainant was at work, the accused approached him from behind and struck him a severe blow on the crown of the head. He then ran away, leaving the man in an unconscious state. A neighbour who witnessed the occurrence reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested. He was fined Rs. 20, in default ten days' hard labour.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND'S THOUGHT-READINGS.—Mr. Stuart Cumberland will give another thought-reading demonstration at the Town Hall this evening. Amongst his experiments will be one in which a military gentleman will take part, and the nature of which will be understood from the following:—When Mr. Stuart Cumberland was in Warsaw, a guest of Governor-General Gourko, at the old palace of the Polish kings, he was asked by the General if he could by his process of thought-reading interpret a military manœuvre upon which he would concentrate his whole thoughts. Mr. Cumberland expressed himself as willing to try, and taking the hero of the Shipka Pass by the hand, he left the large yellow drawing-room in which they were seated, ran rapidly through the red drawing-room adjoining, and then, cautiously feeling his way up a passage, which in the General's thoughts represented a rocky defile, he entered the red drawing-room which heads the large golden room before mentioned. He left this with a sudden rush, executing on his way an important manœuvre, and approaching a large sofa in the middle of the yellow room, he halted there, and planting a handkerchief (which represented the Russian flag) upon it, he declared the experiment over. He was quite right in all his movements, and the sofa represented, as the Governor-General afterwards said, a redoubt which he in his imagination desired to capture and to plant the Russian flag upon. The experiment caused such an excitement in Russia at the time that the press censor forbade any notice of it appearing in the newspapers, alleging as his reason that the Russians, in their superstition, would in the first place think Mr. Cumberland a much greater man than the Governor-General, and in the second place, that he might, in time of war, go over to the enemy and interpret the General's plans. When Mr. Cumberland repeated this experiment in Berlin, Field Marshal Möltke took part in it, and expressed his warm admiration of it.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. BELGRAVIA.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Belgravia, Commander G. C. Boothby, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with the following passengers:—

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Miss S L Angelo	Capt H P Leigh
Mr and Mrs E Bickers	Mrs Macpherson
Mr F d' Bullock	Mrs Fairlie Muir & child
Mrs Bullock, infant, & child	Miss Haney
Mr Reginald P Barrow	Surg-Maj G Massy
Mrs Barry	Mrs Massy, infant & child
M. ss Bloomer	Mr J S Weston
Mr A G Cromarelin	Miss Orchard
Mrs Crommelin and infant	Mr M F O'Dwyer
Mr Crommelin	Mr H W Pierce
Miss Carey	Mr and Mrs H P Peterson
Rev R Clark	Col W J Parker
Mrs Carwithen & 2 children	Mrs Pigott, infant & child
Mr Khem Chaund	Mr H O Quin
Mrs Chapman	Miss Rawlins
Mrs Dobbs and infant	Mr & Mrs Sykes
Mr Walter Denny	Mrs T G Sykes
Mrs Denny	Rev J S Scobell
Miss Davidson	Dr H W Shipton
Dr B Evers	Mrs T E Shepherd
Mrs Evers and child	Mr G J Swann
Miss Granger	Mr D O Thompson
Mr C Greathead	Miss Templeman
Mrs F Hammond	Miss Tylor
Miss Lonie	

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 10th inst.

THE DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

Read letter from the acting Engineer, Dock Extension Works dated 27th October, forwarding a request by Messrs. Kirby and Company that the fence at the south-east corner of the Dock Extension Works be run straight, so as to give them a berth on the harbour front at which to discharge lime, etc. He submits a plan showing what is required. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 28th October, stating that the portion of wharf required measures about 50 feet in length, and that it can be spared without inconvenience to other traffic. Read letter from Collector of Customs, dated 3rd November, stating in reply to an inquiry made that there is no Customs objection to the proposed alteration being made in the fence.

Resolution.—The proposed alteration of fence is sanctioned, on the understanding that the contractors pay for the work.

FORESHORE BONDS.

Submitted letter from Mr. Frere, dated 9th October, giving his opinion as to the measures to be taken by the Trustees to issue fresh foreshore bonds for any that may be lost or destroyed. Submitted counsel's opinion on the same subject, dated 16th October. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read minutes by Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—As recommended by counsel, three months' notice of payment should be given when the Trustees have satisfactory evidence that any foreshore bond has been lost or destroyed, and should nothing transpire in the interval to make such a proceeding unsafe then they should, three years after the expiration of the three months, issue a fresh bond on the necessary securities being forthcoming. Interest should run, but should not be payable from the time of intimation of the loss or destruction of a bond until a fresh bond is issued. The parties who have already reported the loss of foreshore bonds should be informed to the foregoing effect. Government should also be informed of the action which the Trustees propose to take in the matter.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 7th Nov., 1885.	For week ending 7th Nov., 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	19
,, out of ,,	19	14
,, transported	12	19
,, attended to	1	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 6th Nov., 1885.	For week ending 6th Nov., 1884.
Vessels entered	11	7
,, left	12	8
,, remaining in dock	10	14

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

"R. D. O.," the London correspondent of the *Statesman*, writes:—As to the result of the general election, so far as I can find out, no one on either side has yet decided opinion. The leaders of both parties swagger and bluster from their respective platforms that "the people" are all on their side, but it seems most probable that neither Liberal nor Conservative will be in a large majority. In which case the Parnellites will be the masters of the situation, and a dissolution of Parliament will then take place at no distant date. If only we had a public man at this moment of sufficient courage, capacity, and independence to address himself to the needs of the Empire, instead of offering bribes to the mobocracy, he would, I believe, speedily rally round him a party sufficiently strong to govern the country. For it would be useless to deny that the impracticable socialism preached by Mr. Chamberlain and his two henchmen, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. John Morley, have occasioned deep rents and fissures in the unity of the Liberal party. "Free education" is the most dangerous rock ahead. It is becoming plainer, day by day, that before pledging himself to this "nostrum," Mr. Chamberlain had not been at the pains to ascertain the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment. It is obvious that if the State schools are "free," while the voluntary schools remain on their present footing, the latter must speedily be killed out. The Non-conformists who are the backbone of the Liberal party are not content at such a prospect. They prize their voluntary schools, because there the children receive a religious training, such as is not to be had in the State schools. And if voluntary schools were to be closed throughout the country, the teaching of religion would become practically divorced from education altogether. Mr. Chamberlain, seeing the mistake he had fallen into by his suggestion as it originally stood, has tried to mend matters, by proposing that in voluntary as well as State schools, no fees should be levied, and the deficit thereby caused, ruing, made good out of the Consolidated Fund. [illegible] to the Nonconformists this proposition has pro[illegible] a great deal more distasteful than his former one. If carried into effect, the State would be called upon to subsidise all the denominational schools, and by far the greater number of these being Church of England schools, the proposition involves a large addition to the national endowments of the establishment. There the matter stands at present. Mr. Chamberlain has landed himself in a dilemma, which must be the cause of great satisfaction to his political adversaries. He suggested "free schools" under the conviction that the opposition to the proposal would come exclusively from the Tory camp. He finds that if he presses it, he will occasion a mutiny in his own army. Meanwhile, however, the Tories are doing all they can to strengthen and extend the influence exercised by Mr. Chamberlain. The panic and antipathy with which they formerly regarded Mr. Gladstone, they would seem to have transferred in all their intensity to the younger politician. They never weary in abusing and calumniating him. Sir Frederic Milner referred to him a few days ago, politely, as "that devil in human shape." He also informed his hearers that "everything that was good, everything that was holy, everything that was pure, this man wanted to undermine, to destroy, to ruin." This was a pretty large order, but it did not fill up the measure of Mr. Chamberlain's iniquities, for, said Sir Frederic Milner, "would, if he had his will, destroy the great fountain-head of our national religion." Colonel Brookfield, another red-hot Tory, denounced Mr. Chamberlain as "a mischievous self-seeking demagogue," and gave him his word that if he could bring him to the gallows, he would do so. The poor Tory squirearchy, as they see the Radical revolution approaching, appear to go off in paroxyms of incoherent vituperation.

MOUNTAINEERING IN 1885.

PROBABLY more mountains have been ascended in the past season than in any previous one—a fact which, the *Morning Post* remarks, is to be accounted for in several ways. In the first place, the weather in the Alps during most of July and August was magnificent. Then, as very little snow had fallen during the early summer, most peaks were much less difficult than usual. Finally, the number of mountaineers of all kinds, good, bad, and indifferent, was larger than it had ever been before. In 1884 the cholera scare prevented people from travelling on the Continent, and Swiss innkeepers were in despair. In 1885 the holiday-makers were not to be baulked, and they filled every resort to overflowing. We have heard of a case in which two friends arriving at a mountain inn could obtain no better bed than the billiard table, and one was charged five francs for sleeping upon it and the other four francs for sleeping under it. At another popular establishment visitors had to be quartered in the covered skittle-alley, in the laundry and, worst of all, in the slaughter-house. The Engadine was even more crowded than usual, and the Zermatt and the hotels on the Riffel were crammed. So, too, Chamounix and the hotel at the Montanvert were more popular than ever, and the mountain inns at the Aeggischhorn and the Bel Alp could not accommodate all the applicants for rooms. Among tourists in general the passion for going up mountains seemed to be developed to a preposterous extent. Neither age nor sex was a safeguard against the epidemic. Old gentlemen, who in England rarely take more vigorous exercise than is involved in an ascent to the billiard-room of their club, insisted upon being dragged up snow-mountains by stalwart guides, and spinsters of uncertain age were constantly demonstrating their vigour by planning excursions on the glaciers. Every schoolboy flourished an ice-axe, and even the minority of visitors who contented themselves with looking at the mountains from below seemed to think it necessary to make excuses for not doing what is now regarded as the duty of every visitor to the Alps.

The ascents of all the most celebrated mountains were, we fancy, more numerous than ever before. The route up Mont Blanc became a well-trodden road, and the Matterhorn was ascended literally by scores of tourists. It has often been said that every Alpine peak goes through three stages. It is first "inaccessible," then "difficult and dangerous," and finally, "a pleasant expedition for ladies." The Matterhorn, which so long baffled the boldest climbers, seems to have now reached the third stage. Of course it must always be a mountain on which it would not be safe to be caught in a storm and which is exceedingly dangerous when the snow is in a bad condition; but when the weather is good it ordinarily presents no great difficulty, and it is amusing to find that the pyramid of rock which for years defied the assaults of such men as Tyndall and Whymper, and the great ascent of which cost the lives of one of the best amateur climbers and one of the most brilliant guides of the day, is a peak up which ordinary ladies, with scarcely any skill or experience in mountaineering climb or are dragged as a matter of course.

The new ascents have not been numerous, for the very sufficient reason that almost every peak in Switzerland has been climbed. Of the few left, however, Mr. H. Seymour King conquered one fine specimen. This was the Aiguille Blanche de Peuteret, otherwise known as the Aiguille de la Belle Etoile, a spur of the Mont Blanc range which from the Italian side stands out grandly as an independent peak, and the ascent of which had been more than once vainly attempted. It will be remembered that it was on this mountain that Professor Balfour and his guide Petrus, of Saas, lost their lives in August 1882. The details of the accident can never be known, but the route which they followed is one liable to be raked by stone avalanches, and it is still doubtful whether the catastrophe was due to this cause or to a slip on the part of either traveller or guide. Mr. King, whose guides were Emile Rey of Courmayeur and A. Supersax of Saas, pursued a different course, and succeeded in attaining the summit after a difficult climb. On the Eiger a strange expedition was made by an Austrian tourist. The Mittelleggi arete of that mountain has repeatedly been attempted by climbers, notably Messrs. Maund and Baumann, of the Alpine Club, but has been found absolutely insuperable. The Austrian gentleman, however, who had Alexander Burgener for his guide, came to the conclusion that if to get up that way was impossible, to descend was not, and accordingly having reached the summit of the mountain by the ordinary route, he returned by the arete in question, by the aid of no less than 800 feet of rope, which he had wrapped round the mountain to be festooned, and had himself let down from point to point. The achievement was a very childish one, and cannot be regarded as proving that the route is practicable for ordinary mountaineering. In the Zermatt district a gentleman named Jose seems to have made a new pass to Zinal between the Wellenkuppe and the Gabelhorn. This pass, however, is not likely to be much used, as it is far inferior in interest to the Trifljoch, near which it lies, while it is higher, more difficult, and much less free from serious risk. We have already said that the hot summer reduced the snow on the rocks, rendering them easy to climb, and the same cause laid bare the surface of some of the glaciers to an unprecedented extent. On the St. Theodule Pass, Macquignaz, a guide of Val Tournanche, found the remains of four horses and two men, which had possibly been imbedded in the ice for no less than two or three centuries. It was supposed that they were a party who had been overtaken by a storm when bringing wine over from Italy, as a cask was discovered bearing the date 1560.

Mr. Carteighe ascended the Dom, which is the second in height of Swiss mountains, and by some strange blunder the ascent was telegraphed to England as being the first of that fine peak, and on that ground formed the subject of a glowing article in one of our contemporaries. Of course every student of Alpine literature will remember that the Dom was first conquered more than a quarter of a century ago by the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, who wrote an excellent account of the expedition in the first series of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and whose name has been associated with the mountain in pretty nearly every guide-book published since. Two ladies have been this season conspicuous in mountaineering annals. Mrs. Jackson, who is a most accomplished climber, has scaled the Rothhorn, as well as some other peaks in the Zermatt neighbourhood, and Miss Brotherton has done great things in the mountains of the Engadine. A veteran member of the club, Mr. C. E. Mathews, with Melchir Underegg as his guide, after attaining the summit of Monte Rosa, traversed the rather difficult ridge connecting that peak with the Nordend, and thus accomplished a good day's work. Mr. W. F. Donkin, whose Alpine photographs are well known crossed over the top of the Matterhorn from Zermatt to Breuil, but unfortunately met with very cloudy weather. A few days afterwards an awkward obstacle appeared on the Italian side, in the shape of an enormous mass of rock, which had fallen down on the ordinary route, and which is likely to give trouble to future climbers. Another ascent of the Matterhorn gave rise to some dissatisfaction and discontent. The guides Lochmatter and Whymper after the terrible accident in 1865 has ever since been a conspicuous object, which the guides never fail to point out to climbers of the Cogwheel-train Englishman, however, bribed his guide to scramble up to the place where it swung in order to secure it as a trophy, and it is not unnatural that the loss of what was really an interesting relic, by the extremely ill-judged and unwarrantable proceeding was regarded with much disfavour.

If, in addition to the expeditions already enumerated, we mention that Mr. King ascended the Aiguile de Charmoz, which had only once been previously climbed; that Professor Schulz reached the top of the Meije by a new route; that Mr. Davidson, late secretary of the Alpine Club, ascended the Gross Lanteraathorn; and that Mr. Cust was exceedingly active in excursions from the Riffel, we shall have pretty nearly exhausted the list of Alpine exploits of the past season.

Of accidents there is not very much to be said. In July the Abbe Chifflet and two guides of Argentiere, named Dovouassoud, lost their lives while attempting to cross the chain of Les Courtes, and in the following month Herr Emil Zsigmondy was killed on the Meije, in Dauphine, under circumstances already detailed in our columns. The death of Mr. Devas by a slip on the rocks between the Gorner Glacier to the Riffel Alp can scarcely be classed with mountaineering accidents. Having scrambled up by the side of the path, he had reached an awkward place, where his friend, who had mounted by the ordinary way, was hastening to lend him a hand, when he suddenly slipped, rolled over a projecting rock which might have been expected to arrest his fall, and was precipitated to the glacier below. He was taken up insensible, and died on the following day—another instance of a man who had passed scatheless through hard expeditions, and who loses his life by a moment's carelessness in a place where there is apparently no danger at all.

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AMERICAN OPINION OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, who was Secretary of the Treasury during General Grant's Administration, evidently does not incline to the view that future legislation in the United States can be in the direction of still further depressing silver. Speaking to an audience in Boston recently, he said:—"For the present our metal currency must be silver and I venture a suggestion as to its use practically. First of all, the attempt to force the coin upon the public is an error, and its success puts a burden upon the people which they ought not to carry. It is at once more economical and less burdensome to keep the coin in the storehouses of the country than to force it into the pockets of the people. Bills of the denominations of one, two, and five dollars should be issued in quantities adequate to the public wants, and in place of bills of higher denominations to be cancelled. Next, the Government should receive the silver dollars as they are offered in sums of not less than 10 dols. and issue certificates therefor. Coin in large sums, whether in silver or gold, can never be a convenient or an economical medium of exchange. Finally, as to a public policy. If we were free to act, and were to choose between silver and gold, the preference would be for gold if other nations would accept silver, but we are not now in a condition to choose our standard. We have made our choice, and for the present we must abide by it. Resting in the belief that a bimetallic system is the true system, I think the United States should make an effort, through a vigorous diplomacy, to secure the union of the silver-using States of Europe, of Mexico, and the States of South America in support of the bimetallic system. Such a league might result, and probably would result, in advancing the price of silver, and it would tend to bring all these countries into closer business relations, and so in the end compel England to adopt a policy compatible with the equal rights of States and the prosperity of people in all States. A heavy business pressure would be brought upon England, and that country might be compelled to accept the system best adapted to promote the welfare of mankind."

This statement is important, and the opinion across the Atlantic is gaining ground that President Cleveland will be forced to modify his anti-silver views in deference to the determined attitude of the West and South. The *Chicago Tribune*, which is probably the most widely circulated paper of the "provincial" American press, prints several columns of answers to requests for opinions on the silver question from citizens of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri Louisiana, Tennessee, and Georgia. The general result is that the bankers and wholesale merchants interrogated are opposed to the further coinage of the silver dollar, while the farmers and retail merchants favour it.

The *Tribune* sums up its own conclusion as follows:—

"Many who were earnest advocates of the remonetization of silver now think it would be prudent to suspend the coinage; but it is clear that anything like the demonetization of silver as permanent withdrawal from circulation would create widespread opposition. In the South and West at least the people are well satisfied with the silver dollars, and while there is a time, it is plain that no such result can be brought about by legislative measures enforced without regard to public opinion. The public mind is apparently in that state where the people may be persuaded as a measure of prudence to consent to a suspension of the coinage, or by means of a "war on silver" they may be aroused to resist every change. The popular sentiment in regard to the silver dollar results largely from the fact that it is the only form of money beyond the control of the banks. The greenback issue is limited by law to 346,000,000 dols. Bullion-holders (or, in other words, the banks) control the gold coinage. The national bank notes are, of course, entirely in the hands of the banks. This leaves the silver dollar as the only form of money whose issue is not largely controlled by the banks or limited by law to a certain amount. If the coinage of silver should be suspended there could be no increase in coin or paper money except as brought about by the banks. Although there is a growing belief that such a suspension would be wise, there exists a strong popular disinclination to give up the only form of money whose volume is not regulated by the banks. The belief is that if the coinage were once suspended it would require a desperate effort to restore silver, even though the public interest should urgently demand that step in the future. The methods and tactics adopted by the monometallists in the previous "war on silver" are not forgotten. In this situation only prudent and moderate measures stand any chance of success, and even these cannot be carried by arbitrary methods."

Commenting on this the *New York Sun* says:—"The true missionary field for the opponents of silver is in the South and the West, and not in this section, where the banking interest and that of merchants engaged in trade with Europe has overwhelmingly committed the community to the single gold standard. The representatives in Congress from this State, for example, voted solidly last winter, without distinction of party, against silver, and among all the representatives from the States east of the Alleghanies and north of the Potomac only five voted for it. The ravings of our Eastern contemporaries against silver are, therefore, superfluous here, and, as the *Chicago Tribune* intimates, only produce irritation elsewhere."

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AND HIS SISTER.

A TELEGRAM from Zanzibar announces the return of the Sultan of Zanzibar's sister to Europe, after vainly endeavouring to obtain an audience of her brother. She and her family were brought to Zanzibar on the 25th of August by the German tender Ehrenfels; but it is stated that she never once ventured on shore. Her departure will undoubtedly be a great relief to the Sultan, for her presence must have been most galling to him and to the Moslem population at large. An attempt have been made in several quarters to throw a halo of romance around this lady, it is as well that the facts of the case should be placed before the public.

About nineteen years ago, during the reign of the Sayyid Mājid, the present Sultan's immediate predecessor, she managed to form a clandestine intimacy with one Reute, a German clerk in the mercantile office at Zanzibar. In 1866 it became known that she was with child, and she only escaped the penalty which the Moslem law awards in such cases through the opportune intervention of some good-hearted Englishmen, who sent her in a British man-of-war to Aden: here she gave birth to a male child. The German clerk followed and the couple were married at Aden; the lady previously embracing Christianity. From Aden they went to Berlin, where several other children were born to them. The husband was killed by an accident after losing a large sum of money; and the trustees losing more, the surviving members of the family were reduced to great straits. These moneys belonged for the most part to the wife, who had been permitted by her brother, Sayyid Mājid, to take away with her from Zanzibar all the property to which she had a legal right. It appears that she now claims, in addition thereto, a share in the estate of the Sayyid Mājid and of some other deceased relatives; and these claims Admiral Knorr, Commander of the German East African Squadron, is said to be urging upon the present Sultan. The bad taste of the German Government in mixing up this purely private matter with its colonization schemes in East Africa is too obvious to call for comment. On the other hand, a belief prevails at Zanzibar that they had ulterior ends in view when they sanctioned the departure of Frau Reute from Berlin. At that time they were bent on extreme measures, involving, perhaps, the deposition of the reigning Sultan in favour of the pretensions of the eldest son of his sister, who is *de jure* a German subject. That the lady herself, during her long residence at Berlin, has dilated on her son's claim to the throne and the advantages which would accrue to Germany from his accession thereto, is beyond doubt, as is also the fact that she has succeeded in enlisting much sympathy from many high-placed personages at the Imperial Court. Further, she has been in the habit of writing to her brother, the Sayyid Burghash, urging him to abandon the British alliance and to throw himself into the arms of Germany. In these letters she expresses in no measured terms her distrust and hatred of the English. Possibly there was some valid ground for her discontent, considering the indifference now manifested by the British Government to what has been going on at Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa during the last few months. That Government had apparently ignored a Sovereign with whose family we have been in most friendly relations for nearly a century leaving him to the mercy of bogus-treaty-making adventurers, who, assisted by the German fleet, have wrested from the Sultan large tracts of territory over which he undoubtedly had a prior right of suzerainty. Should the true story ever be told of the recent political intrigues of Germany at Zanzibar, the British public will, I am sure, be ashamed of the conduct of our Ministers: conduct which will certainly involve the forfeiture of our predominance on the East Coast of Africa and the ruin of our commercial interests in that quarter. —*St. James's Gazette.*

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HORSE-RACING.

THE current number of the *Quarterly Review* contains an interesting article on "Horse-Racing." Most of the modern developments of racing, we are told in this, took place during the youth of George IV., in whom love for the turf was the ruling passion; strong in death it was, for when he lay in his last illness expresses were at his desire sent from Ascot Heath to inform him of the results of the races. He joined the turf in 1785, when twenty-three years of age. Nor was he unlucky there.

He won the Derby in 1788 with Sir Thomas, and the valuable Oatlands Stakes at Ascot with Baronet in 1791. Up to 1792 he won no less than 135 races, and some £30,000 in stakes; but his lavishly-managed stud cost him that sum every year. He preferred Newmarket to all other courses; but his racing and joking there came to an end in October, 1791. On the 20th of that month His Royal Highness's Escape, ridden by the famous Samuel Chifney, ran from the Ditch In, in a sweepstakes against three other horses; he was favourite in the betting, but lost in the race. The next day Escape, with the same jockey in the saddle, ran over the Beacon Course against five horses, two of whom had beaten him the day before: five to one was betted against him, but he won the race. This contradictory running was made the subject of an investigation by the Stewards of the Jockey Club; and Sir Charles Bunbury informed the Prince that, if he permitted Chifney to ride for him in future, no gentleman would send his horses to the post against him. The Prince had to choose between abandoning his jockey and taking leave of the turf, and greatly to his credit, he gave up his favourite amusement rather than desert his servant. He returned to the turf at the beginning of the new century; but Ascot took the place of Newmarket in his affections. A few years afterwards the Jockey Club asked him to forget the past and return to Newmarket; but, though the Prince answered their petition in the same spirit in which it was offered he never revisited the heath where his pride had been so deeply wounded.

Further on in the article we have the following paragraph about ready-money betting:—

Ready-money betting on race-courses is legalized and protected in some of the Australasian colonies, by means of the totalisator, which should not be condemned by those who have only seen it in operation, as a private speculation, on French courses. This invention has had the effect of clearing the ring of welshers, and has much diminished the number and lessened the gains of bookmakers; while it enormously benefits the funds of the meetings where it is adopted. It is, or was, under the protection of special Acts of the Colonial Parliaments. The principle of operation is very simple. A board is exhibited containing the names of the horses starting. A person who wishes to back a horse pays in a pound, or as many pounds as he likes, to the officer in charge of totalisator. When the race is over, all the money staked is divided between the backers of the winning horse, less 10 per cent., which is the profit of the management. The amount of money staked on each horse is indicated by figures, which are altered every time a fresh deposit is made, so that a backer can at any time see with how many others he is to share the total stakes, should the horse selected by him win; and he can, if he chooses, make some computation as to the total amount of stakes be divided. How much better would such a system like this be on our racecourses, by which the better should be protected, by which he should receive the legitimate odds against a given horse rather than that which is prevalent in England, where he is liable to be robbed, to be forced to take unfair odds, or to bet on credit sums which he cannot afford to lose, and even does not own.

The English turf, we are again reminded, has been the free battle-ground for the best horses in the world.

The Derby has been carried off in fair competition by a French horse, Gladiateur; an Austrian horse, Kisber; and an American horse, Iroquois. From France have come those magnificent horses, Mortemer, Boiard, Henry, Verneuil, all winners of the Ascot Cup; the mighty Rayon d'Or, winner of the St. Leger in 1879; Dollar, the Monarque, and Flageolet, all

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

WITH a return showing an advance from 39 to 43 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, the rise in the Bank of England rate of discount from 2 to 3 per cent. comes somewhat unexpectedly. It would be a hopeful sign if we could attribute it to more active trade, but this most certainly is not the case, the hardening influence being more probably the withdrawal of money for the provinces over the elections, coupled with a possible demand for gold from abroad. The outside market follows the movement by an advance of only ⅝ in 3 months' and ⅝ per cent. on 6 months' bills, showing that the action of the Bank is more in expectation of a demand to come than already experienced. On the Stock Exchange the effect is manifested in a decline of ¼ in Consols to 100½, all other quotations being unchanged. French Rentes in Paris, however, are ¼ higher at 108¼.

In the Mincing-lane Markets the only change reported is a further partial decline of 6d. in Linseed to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, including only 150 Surats. In Spot quotations Reuter makes a reduction of 1-16d. on Good Hingunghaut and Ginned Dharwar, but for both descriptions prices are quite nominal. Americans to arrive are apparently unaltered, and from New York no change is advised. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's receipts	35,000	51,000	32,000
Six days do.	188,000	218,000	186,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,847,000	1,902,000	1,811,000

From private sources we learn that, as was the case last month, Reuter in his version of the Washington Bureau's crop report has omitted the most important item—the estimate of out-turn. This, we learn, is 6,700,000 bales, which is pretty much the deduction we draw from the general remarks, and is only 25,000 bales more than the probable average which we worked out from the figures of condition given in the Bureau's September report.

Our local market for the staple has been very quiet to-day, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance. For Bengals sellers would accept rather easier prices, say, for Good Rs. 161 November, Rs. 159 December, Fully Good Rs. 166 November, Rs. 164 December; but other growths are not quotably altered.

In WHEAT and SEEDS there is no special movement to notice. Only a limited business is doing at the moment.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but not more depressed than they were. The s.s. Crown of Arragon is reported to have been taken up by speculators for Hull, Havre, or Dunkirk at 22s., new scale, and berthed for Havre at 23s. this month's loading. Current quotations are as follows :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	16-3	17-6 to 20
London	15	17-6
Continent	22	22-6 to 25
Open Charter	22-6	23-9 to 25
Havre	23	22-6 to 25
Dunkirk	23	22-6 to 25
Antwerp	21-3	22-6
Marseilles	22-6	
Trieste Venice	25 at 2	27-6 to 35 at 2s.

EXCHANGE has undergone no alteration to-day. The extent of business done has been small, and the tone of the market is towards quietness, some of the Banks being very willing buyers of bills, both ready and forward. We quote for ready paper :—

	per rupee
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-16.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 3-32.
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 5-16.
Credits " "	1s. 6⅝.
Francs " "	1 91.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but steady. Transactions are still in very small items; but sellers nevertheless are not disposed to go on quite so freely as a day or two ago. We quote ready Fours Rs. 97 5 16, forward Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99.

SHARES are dull all round. Bank of Bombays are down to Rs. 712½. Spinning and Weaving Mills are generally unchanged, but Manockjee Petits are rather better at Rs. 1,170. Bombay-Burmah Trading are unaltered at Rs. 3,750.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. 712½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	458
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	106

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	..	200
Akola Press Co.	88	500	500	Rs. 50		455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45		420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175		1,125xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		300
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		540
Brenl's Cawnpore P. Wks. Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16		150
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..		195
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600		750
Dholleri, R. & G. Co.	5	300	300	..	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130		1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	3,500	Rs. 150		2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45		620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25		501
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40		450 ½
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10		250xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..		120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..		390
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..		555
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..		3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..		165
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30		575xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75		450
Stud Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75		640xd
Stud & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90		1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	..	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	..	101
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	..	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	..	720
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½		500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	..	10
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	..	920
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	..	181
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30		750xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½		720xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	..	640
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	..	633
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	..	..	825
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	..	240
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25		720
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	..	635
Golam Hoosein S. Co.	9,000	500	500	..	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	..	175
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	..	805
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	..	695
Hyderabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		1,050
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	..	..	425
Indian Manufg. Co. Ld.	668	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		1,000
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	..	495
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	..	450
Jowrar Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,070
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		910
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		870
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5		145
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160		2600
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	..	590
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,170
Massagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	..	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,455xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	..	550
Nigatin Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	..	925
Oriental	6,725	625	625	..	..	575
Sassil S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,560	400	400	..	..	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	..	180
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	..	120
Queen Spinning	900	1,000	1,000	..	..	800
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	..	725
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,500
Shoolapore Mills	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35		1,325xd
Soonderdas	550	1,000	1,000	..	..	600
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½		405
Southern Maratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	..	230
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	..	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	..	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£144x

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000, 750	200	200 150	10 p.c.	210 155
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	208
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	92
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	..
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	670
Bombay Saw Mills	900	1,000	1,000	..	450
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6	104 100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,750
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	920
Do. (3rd issue)	1,000	62	375	..	899
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	805
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	35
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	122
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	340
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	302
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	27	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	2½
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	305
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	40	..	54
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 8	9
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,300	2	25	Rs. 1	3xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	107
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c.	145
M Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 11.

Marrett, Lt, Bi, 2nd Cavy H Cont, on privilege leave, from England.
Conran, Lt, Bo, 5th Regt, N L I, on leave, from Mhow.

NOVEMBER 12.

Bibley, Lt-Col, Bo, 7th Dr Gds, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Kanga, Surgn, I M Dept, in Med charge, from Rangoon.

NOVEMBER 13.

Curtis, Capt, Bl, Oxf Lt Inf, on leave, from Quetta.
Gordon, Br-Gl, Mad R A, on leave, from Cannanore.
Hamilton, Surgn, Bl, 23rd Pioneers, on subsidiary leave, from Quetta.
Burnett, Capt Bl, Leicestershire Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Talbot, Capt, Bl, Oxf Lt Inf, on leave, from Quetta.
Conynghan, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 11.

Willis, Surgn, 9th Bo N I, on leave.

NOVEMBER 13.

Hill, Bde-Gl, Bl, Bde Staff, on leave, to Aden.
Wood, Capt, 10th Bl Lancers, to rejoin, to Mooltan.
Sparks, Lt-Col, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Bibley, Lt-Col, Bo 7th Dr Gds, on leave, to Mhow.
Marrett, Lt, 2nd Cav H Cont, to rejoin, to Aurungabad.
Curtis, Capt, Bl, Oxf Lt Inf, on leave, to Poona.
Gordon, Major, Bo Gl List, on medical certificate, to England.
Leacock, Major, Bo Staff, on leave, to Assirghur.
Napier, Major, Bl Gl List, on duty, to England.
Lane, Lt, Bl, 1st Bn K O R, to join, to Meerut.
Darby, Lt, M R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 14.

The first Commanding Officer's parade of the season will be held this day, Saturday, the 14th inst., under Lieut.-Col. T. Bayley. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, or Prince's Dock at 4 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors. This being the first Commanding Officer's parade of the season, it is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

All members are requested to draw their rifles and accoutrements from head-quarters as soon as possible.

The following members having rejoined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Company and F. Company :—Vols E. J. Mullins and C. J. Slipper to D. D. Company; and Vol W. H. Willard to F. Company.

The Range Committee will assemble at Quartermaster Soundy's this day, Saturday, the 14th inst. at 12 (noon.)

By order,
P. H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Nov. 12.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn E Tully, L M R C S, L R C S, L R C P (Ir), to be Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle vice Surgn-Major J T Welsh, retired.

HE the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J S Alston to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vice Mr D S Kemp, J P, retired.

Mr J Jardine, C S, having been appointed to act as Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, from the date of the Hon Mr Justice Pinhey's resignation, during the absence of Mr Justice West, C S, F R G S, LL D, or until further orders, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr J Nugent, C S, to act as Chief Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Depts, from the date of Mr Jardine's departure during the absence of Mr J B Richey, C S, C S I, or until further orders.

Mr C G W Macpherson, C S, C I E, to act as Secy to Govt in the Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Depts from the date of Mr Jardine's departure, during the absence of Mr Richey, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments as a temporary measure :—

Col W Merriman, R E, to assume charge of the office of the Suptg Engr, N D, vice Col J R Maunsell R E, proceeding on furlough; and Capt E C Spilsbury, R E, to assume charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Bombay Defences, vice Col W Merriman, R E

Mr G F Mathew, CIE, Actg Secy of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has been granted by the Govt of India six months' leave on private affairs and leave without pay for six months, in extension of the former.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Mr R C Wroughton, Deputy Conservr of Forests, delivered over and Mr S Hornidge, A.M.I.C.E, received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, South Thana, on the 26th Oct 1885.

Mr W R Gaunde, Sub-Assist Conservr of Forests, delivered over and Mr R C Wroughton, Deputy Conservr of Forests, received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, on the 27th Oct 1885.

Mr Ramchandra Gangadhar Karve, who has been appointed a Special Magte of the third class within the limits of the city of Poona, is invested with additional powers.

Damodhar Ganesh, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 16th Oct to 15th Dec 1885 inclusive, and Gopal A'wdhut, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him, with effect from 20th Oct 1885.

Jivanram Narbheram, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th Nov 1885 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Motibhai Kalubhai is appointed to act for him.

Lieut-Col Wilson handed over, and Mr C W Richardson received, charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, on the 23rd ultimo, in the forenoon.

Messrs A B Steward and J W A Weir respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Poona, on the 26th ult.

Messrs Narsingrao Bholanath and E L Cappel respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Karmala Malsiras of the Sholapur Dist on the 15th ult.

MR. N. LAZARUS' SPECTACLES.

MR. E. W. WARDE-JONES, Solicitor, Bankipur, Patna, writes :—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Spectacles, which I have used for more than five years now. Before I got your glasses I tried those of SEVERAL OTHER FIRMS, but my eyesight got worse by their use; however, since I got your glasses from your Calcutta firm, five years and more ago, my sight has been preserved, as is evident from the fact that when I called at your firm in Bombay yesterday, the test my sight was subjected to, showed that I did not require glasses of greater power, than those I had been using for the past five years. I cannot speak too highly of the very careful test you put me through before fixing upon the glasses.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadow-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MR. N. WARNE
PROFESSIONAL PIANOFORTE TUNER,
BOMBAY.
Address letters care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
Anglo-Indian and General Agency,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 38, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*** AGENTS WANTED

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNES* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	" 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 3-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	" 36-0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs)	" 66-0 " "
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 43, Road Esplanade.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
OLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MACIVER—November 6, at Shikarpur, Sind, Alice Violet, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Charles and Agnes MacIver, aged 11 months and 9 days.

SKINNER—November 12, at Jubbulpore, George Skinner, Sub Conductor, Comst. Department, also Harry Bower, 3rd son of above (struck by lightning.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PARSONS—November 9, at 21, Theatre-road, Calcutta, the wife of W Parsons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ABERCROMBIE—VON BIBRA.—November 3, at Bankipore, Walter Devereux Abercrombie, Bengal Police, eldest son of Robert Abercrombie, late Civil Service, to Kathleen Emily, youngest daughter of J Von Bibra, C E

HAUGHTON—BAILEY—November 9, at St Paul's Church, Scotts Lane, Calcutta, by the Rev C W Jackson, W H Haughton, A M I C E, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to Lilian, second daughter of H Bailey, Esq, of London.

DEATHS.

FOX—November 10, Henry Allan, eldest son of John Fox, of Alipore, aged 21 years and 12 days.

TYRRELL—November 6, Rebecca, the beloved wife of Mr J Tyrrell, Superintendent, District Jail, Palamcottah, aged 51 years, 1 month, and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

THE history of India is nowhere more graphically told than in the biographies of the great official Englishmen who have spent their lives in its service. These are, after all, the true *memoires pour servir* to which the historian must turn, and happily the supply of them is poor neither in quality nor in quantity. Yet the story would be inadequately told if the biographies whose scene is laid in India did not now and again take for their subject some eminent member of one of the native races, whose services in the cause of national advancement had garned for him the esteem of his countrymen and the confidence of the Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Graham's "Sketch of the Life and Work of Syed Ahmed Khan, C. S. I.," which has just been published by Messrs. Blackwood, is at least a contribution to the history of one important movement of our time. When we name the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligurh we bring into view the whole question of Mahomedan education, with the important political, social, and intellectual interests involved in it. This was really the life work of the eminent Mahomedan of the North-West whose story Colonel Graham has set forth, and it may fairly be said of him that but for his labours in connection with it the prospects—perhaps in some degree even the present position—of the Mahomedans in India would be different from what they are. The only excuse for not writing the life of such a man would have been that the standing memorial of the Aligurh College made it unnecessary. We become interested in Syed Ahmed even before reading the title-page of his life. He stands before us in the frontispiece, stern, leonine, and audacious, and we begin to wonder what would have been the occupation of such a man in the old fighting days, when the Moslem chivalry had as little thought for the educational necessities of their race as for anything within the range of human wants. His biographer pronounces him to be, since the death of Sir Salar Jung, the foremost Mahomedan in India, as regards force of character, influence over his fellow-men, and literary ability, and though the estimate is generous, it is not likely to be disputed. He belongs to a family that had served the Mogul Empire in various ways, and his own service under the British dates back nearly half-a-century. "Very timid, but clever," is the account that is given of him when in his former days he was recommended for promotion by the Commissioner of Agra. In the learned leisure of his early manhood he found time to write a work on the archæology of Delhi, which was honoured by translation into French, and which gained him the diploma of the Royal Asiatic Society. After this, however, the traces of his archæological interest are faint, and he appears in his biography more as the man of action and initiative than as the cultured student of a buried past. The Mutiny gave him an opportunity of which he made worthy use. He was Subordinate Judge at Bijnore when the news of the outbreak at Meerut reached the station. Here he unquestionably rendered valuable service. Nothing more astute than his bargain with the rebels on that occasion could be found in the annals of diplomacy, Eastern or Western. On behalf of the twenty Europeans, men, women, and children, who were shut up in the place, he undertook to formally make over the country to a rebel Nawab, on condition that the Europeans were allowed to go away unmolested, and he so drew up the treaty of transfer that it only conferred the country on the Nawab until the English returned to claim it. *A la guerre comme à la guerre*, and there was nothing in the stratagem which detracts from Sir John Strachey's eulogy of Syed Ahmed :—"No man ever gave nobler proofs of conspicuous courage and loyalty to the British Government than were given by him in 1857; no language that I could use would be worthy of the devotion he showed."

Syed Ahmed's devotion during the Mutiny made him at least a disinterested witness to the causes which had led to it. A book on the subject which he wrote a year afterwards was a few years ago deemed worthy of translation by Sir Auckland Colvin and Colonel Graham. The master thought of the work appears to be that "an honest exposition of native ideas is all that our Government requires to enable it to hold the country with the full concurrence of its inhabitants, and not merely by the sword," and from this general proposition he derives the conclusion that the original cause of the outbreak was the non-admission of a native into the Legislative Council. This seems a very confident, short, and easy way of getting at the root of the matter. Whether it is sound or unsound, the Government were not slow in supplying the defect which Syed Ahmed here indicates. His own nomination to the Viceroy's Legislative Council by Lord Lytton in 1878 and again by Lord Ripon two years later, was certainly a good guarantee that the governing Power should be in full knowledge of the wants and wishes of an important section of the inhabitants of the Empire. Some years before this, however, Syed Ahmed's naturally broad views had been broadened by a visit to England, whither he took his two sons, one of them the present Justice Syed Mahomed, of the North-West Provinces. The readers of Colonel Graham's book will not grudge the space which he has devoted to the republication of a very ingenuous and entertaining account of the travelling impressions which Syed Ahmed has left on record. The sight of Aden fills his mind with a sense of British power. Some scenes in Egypt prompt him to the thought that "the European sucks in a love of cleanliness and beauty in all things with his mother's milk; the people of other lands have it not." A Marseilles café surpasses, in his astonished gaze, the glory of an Indian Dewali illumination, and extorts from him the ejaculation—"How good God is, that He enables even workmen to refresh themselves in such paradises as could never have been conceived by Jamshed." Paris awakens even greater astonishment in his mind. Wonder increased as he walked along its streets, and it found expression in pious exclamations, which were repeated when the wonders of Versailles—"some heavenly, not earthly palace"—burst on his gaze. Naturally enough Syed Ahmed's consciousness of the fitness of things was offended by some of Horace Vernet's pictures—notably that in which the women of Abdul Kadir's family are being carried off, not too gallantly, by the soldiers of the most gallant of nations. The aspect of Paris life won his unreserved approbation. "The municipal arrangements," he wrote, "are so excellent that if municipal commissioners be required in Heaven the Paris Commissioners are undoubtedly the best fitted for the post." The composition of the Paris Municipality has so changed for the worse since Syed Ahmed was there that it is doubtful if any of them would accept the particular promotion to which he thinks they are entitled. But he was a keener observer, and he was always ready enough to derive a lesson from the strange social phenomena which revealed itself to him in Europe. It was probably in the enthusiasm of travel that he wrote to his Aligurh friend :—"Without flattering the English, I can truly say that the natives of India, high and low, merchants and petty shopkeepers, educated and illiterate, when contrasted with the English in education, manner, and uprightness, are as like them as a dirty animal is to an able and handsome man." The maid of all work who waits upon him in his lodgings in London buys the half-penny evening paper, and understands the jokes in *Punch*, and for that reason if she were to go to India and mix with ladies of the higher classes, she would look upon them as mere animals and regard them with contempt. Not an entirely satisfactory testimony, we should say, to the progress of polite learning amongst maidens of all work, yet still worth quoting as the impression which a certain Elizabeth Matthews made upon the mind of an observant Oriental.

These, however, are the eccentricities of travel rather than the abiding impressions which Syed Ahmed brought with him from England. He came back with a deeper conviction than ever of the need for education amongst his own community and amongst his countrymen at large. On his return to India he definitely committed himself to the work of educational revival. He had long since shaken off the old orthodox belief that the European sciences might, in spite of Lord Macaulay's protests, be as well taught in the vernacular as in English. It is not to be wondered at that his zeal was nowhere more misunderstood than amongst his co-religionists. Some called him an atheist, some believed him to be anti-Christ, and the priests at Mecca denounced him in terms not worth reproducing. This did not hinder his work, nor did it hinder the success of his great scheme for the foundation of an Anglo-Oriental college at Aligurh. Of his enthusiasm on behalf of this project there is little need to speak. One incident will illustrate it. Nearly four years ago, when on a visit to Sir Salar Jung, at Hyderabad, many of the nobles wished to give dinners in his honour, but he invariably excused himself, asking his would-be entertainers to send him the money that the entertainment would have cost. In this way he collected thirty thousand rupees at Hyderabad for the college. There is no need now to speak of the success of his work, except so far as the reminder may bring before the consciousness of the Mahomedan community that one college will not educate a race of fifty millions, and that its work will only be half-done unless it serves as an example and a stimulus to the community to continue and extend the work successfully begun by Syed Ahmed.

We hear that a despatch has been received from Lord Randolph Churchill, declining to sanction the extension of the privileges of the Public Works Department Pension Rules to the superior officers of the Educational, Forest, and Geological Survey Departments, who, being recruited in England on account of special professional qualifications, were thought to be entitled to them. The special privileges recently accorded to the superior officers of the Public Works

TELEGRAMS.

INVASION OF UPPER BURMAH.

ADVANCE ON MANDALAY ORDERED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

Orders have been received from the Government of India to cross the frontier, and advance on Mandalay.

General Prendergast probably advances on Minhla with the Bengal Brigade and the Naval Brigade.

Guns will follow within the next three days.

The assistants of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation in the Minggan and Toungdwingyee forests have escaped to British territory.

The police have issued an order in Rangoon that none but officials should leave their houses, except carrying a light, after nine o'clock.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

Surprise is expressed here that up to last evening no proclamation to the Burmese people had been received from the Viceroy.

One regiment of Madras infantry and 400 Sappers proceed to Tounghoo and Mingyan to occupy the frontier.

Orders for the erection of extensive barracks at Mandalay have been issued.

It is thought that no other course than annexation is possible, if we intend saving the people who assist us from a repetition of the massacres and tortures inflicted on the Talines who helped our army in 1824.

Theebaw's proclamation is laughed at by the Burmans here. It is signed by all the Ministers of the State. It says that the English terms are most ridiculous, and cannot be accepted; so there will be war between the two countries. Loyal subjects of Burmah are not forced to serve in the army, but must defend their own homes. The King himself will lead his troops against the English, and a victory must follow. The English, if permitted to succeed in their demands, will destroy the Buddhist religion; so the people will be fighting not only for their country, but for their religion. Foreigners in Upper Burma, must not be molested; only after the Burmese troops cross the frontier are they to be slain. One Minister petitioned the King to imprison all the Europeans. Theebaw rebuked him soundly for the suggestion.

All foreigners were called into the palace last week. They all attended except the Italian and French Consuls. Theebaw received them kindly, and said there was no occasion to fear for their safety. "The English and I," he said, "are at variance just now. Do not concern yourselves about it. No harm shall come to my foreigners. Continue to trade. If the English steamers cease plying mine shall run for you all."

Some Lower Burmans have petitioned the King that the whole of the lower country would rebel in case of war. Special mention was made of Arracan. Absurd rumours are being promulgated of risings and fighting in this province, and one report says that Herat has been taken by the Russians.

The foreigners are preparing to defend themselves, directly news comes that British troops have crossed the frontier. Fearing a general massacre, the Chinese and the Mahomedans are preparing to defend their quarters.

Colonel Sladen on arrival was received by a deputation of traders at Thayetmyo. He thanked them for their welcome, and told them they need not be alarmed for their safety. He hoped that order would shortly be restored in Upper Burmah, and that trade would be placed in a better position than formerly.

General Prendergast leaves on Saturday for the frontier. The advance will take place on Monday.

The river is strongly patrolled at Thayetmyo. No boats are allowed to proceed up, and those coming down are searched.

A man-of-war proceeds to Bassein as a precautionary measure. By order of the Chief Commissioner all Burmese and natives of India, other than officials, are warned not to leave their houses after 9 p.m. without a light.

Volunteers patrol the streets.

THE VICEROY AT INDORE.

CEREMONIAL VISITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 13.

This morning the Viceroy spent in receiving visits from the Native Chiefs, commencing with the Holkar. His Highness and his two sons arrived in state. A guard of honour of British infantry paraded at the Residency, and Mr. Durand Foreign Secretary, received the party at the foot of the stairs, and conducted them into the Viceregal presence. After preliminaries, which were unusually long, a conversation ensued between the Viceroy and Holkar, and when His Highness left he did not seem particularly pleased.

Afterwards other Chiefs were received, the first to arrive being His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, K.C.S.I., accompanied by his Political Officer, Major Martelli. The Maharaja, who is about forty years of age, is descended from an ancient house, although his social position has been somewhat affected by intermarriage with Mahomedans. He is connected with the two Rajas of Dewas. His estate, which is about 2,500 square miles in extent and has a population of 150,000, gives him an annual income of ten lakhs of rupees. Most exceedingly loyal, he is also a well-disposed man. Although he is not an energetic ruler, yet he is liked by his people, whom he does not oppress. He is exceedingly fond of the English, and especially of military officers. Singularly enlightened in sentiment, he is always ready to support any work of public utility or benevolence. He subscribed liberally to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. He has a special fancy for photography, which occupies much of his time.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dewas (senior and junior) came next with Mr. Petre, the first assistant to the Agent Governor-General for Central India. The little State of Dewas adjoins Indore, the capital being only about twenty miles distant. Its political affairs are consequently managed direct by the Agency in Indore. It is divided between the two Chiefs. Even the capital and public buildings are shared between them. Their administration is, however, quite distinct, and they have separate ministers and establishments. Their revenue is about three lakhs a year each. Raja Krishnajee Rao Puar of Dewas (senior) has married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Scindiah of Gwalior. He is a pleasant genial sort of man, though a bit weak and dissipated. His Prime Minister is Sir Dinker Rao, K.C.S.I., who is now a Raja in his own right, having been created such by the British Government when he gave up the Prime Minister's office at Gwalior. Maharajia Narrain Rao of Dewas (junior) is exceedingly fond of horses and sport. He speaks English fluently, and was educated in the Indore Residency College.

His Highness the Nawab of Jaora came next, accompanied by Colonel C. Martin, C.B., of the Central India Horse. His Highness is about thirty years of age, and speaks English exceedingly well. He is also well informed and very pleasant in manners. His hobbies are hunting and racing. He keeps a pack of English hounds, and owns some of the best horses in India. His triumphs on the turf have been very numerous. His losses lately, however, have compelled Sir Lepel Griffin to insist on his retrenching. He, with genuine sorrow, has parted with his accomplished trainer, Joseph Kendall, who is now at Mhow, and His Highness is doing the "good boy." His Highness gained his independence from Holkar's rule in 1818, when the lands in possession of Guffoor Khan were confirmed to the Nawabs of Jaora by the treaty of Mundeswar.

Nawab Bulbhudder Sing, the Chief of Rajgurh, came in next with Colonel W. Kincaid, who is, in addition to being the Political Officer of Bhopal, in charge of Rajgurh, Narsingurh, Kilchipur, Basoda, and Kurwai. The Nawab of Rajgurh is closely connected to the Raja of Narsingurh, which represents the elder branch. He is a young man, of about twenty-six years of age, and is reported to be a good, intelligent ruler.

His Highness Raja Pertab Sing of Narsingurh followed. He is a young man, about thirty-four years of age, intelligent, well educated, fond of travel, fond of sport. His income is about five lakhs a year.

Nawab Mahomed Najat Khan, the Chief of Kurwai, came in next. The Nawab is about sixty-five years of age, and is a man of reputed high character and conspicuous loyalty. Although his present estate is small, yet, prior to the Mahratta invasion, it was equal in dignity and extent to Bhopal.

Rao Ummer Sing, Chief of Kilchipur, was then introduced. His State is small, but he represents an ancient Rajput family. He nurses his estate with great discretion and ability.

Nawab Amir Ali Khan, Chief of Basoda, or Badsoda as it was erroneously pronounced by a political once upon a time, is a fine specimen of a man. He manages his country with loyalty and ability. The Nawab represents the younger branch of the Kurwai family, and has been a great traveller. In addition to a tour through India, he has travelled in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Turkey.

Rao Juswant Sing, Chief of Burwani, is a man of high Rajput lineage, being connected with the Oodeypore house. He is about fifty years of age. His State, which is situated south of the Nerbudda river, is mostly hilly, and is largely inhabited by that most primitive race of Bheels known as Nahals. The Chief is a most pleasant gentlemanly man.

Raja Gopal Sing, Chief of Jhabua, came last. He is a man of about forty-five years of age, and also comes of a high Rajput family. During the Mutiny he saved the lives of the political officer and other Europeans.

At 12-40 p.m. His Excellency received visits from the Thakors and other native gentlemen. At 3 p.m. His Excellency, with the Agent Governor-General and his personal staff, returned the visits of their Highnesses the Chiefs of Dhar, Dewas (senior and junior), and Jaora. At 4-30 p.m. was the return visit to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. At 4 o'clock the prime minister and two nobles, who constituted the Peshwi, came to the Residency to escort His Excellency. At 4-30 His Excellency, accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent Governor-General, Central India; Mr. Petre (Bengal Civil Service), First Assistant Resident; Captain Robertson, Second Assistant; Lieutenant Newmarch, Third Assistant, and attended by His Excellency's personal staff, as also the Foreign Secretary, drove to the City, preceded by Colonel Balmokunjee, the chief of Holkar's police, and one of the smartest officers in his service. The route was decorated with triumphal arches and any amount of bunting. His Highness the Maharaja's troops were drawn up opposite the palace, and saluted, while the battery gave the usual Viceregal salute of 31 guns. His Highness received Lord Dufferin, and, with his two sons, conducted His Excellency to the dais. Those accompanying the Viceroy sat on His Excellency's right. The Maharaja and his sons sat on His Excellency's left; and then came a long line of nobles and sirdars. After nuzzurs had been presented, the distribution of uttar and pan brought the ceremonial to a close.

After dinner to-night there is to be a fête with fireworks, when His Excellency and a large party will be the guests of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

This afternoon the Viceroy, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, returned the visits of four Chiefs entitled to the honour, and in the evening His Excellency returned the Maharaja's visit, accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. Durand, all the Political staff, and his personal staff, and escorted by the Dragoons and Central India Horse. The visit was not of long duration. After the usual ceremonies and a brief conversation, uttar and pan were distributed, and the visitors left.

THE HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY WINS THE CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 13.

The tournament ended to-day with the match between Bombay and Secunderabad. Bombay won by four to love, thus securing the Nizam's cup.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 13.

The following are the results of closed matches to date:—

Match XII.—Nursery Stakes (for Europeans)—Private Vickers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers 32; Volunteer Pratt, Railway Volunteers, 31; Corporal Robinson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 31; Private Murphy, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 31; Private Potter, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 31; Corporal Marden, Neilgherry Volunteers, 30; Sergeant Light, Neilgherry Volunteers, 30; Corporal Lowry, South Wales Borderers, 30; Private White, 14th Hussars, 30; Trumpeter Ferguson, 12th Lancers, 30; Lieutenant Barry, Madras Cavalry, 30; Private Conner, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 30; Corporal Watts, South Wales Borderers, 29; Sergeant Evans, South Wales Borderers, 29; Volunteer Short, Madras Volunteers, 29; Private Armstrong, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 29; Lieutenant Travers, South Wales Borderers, 29.

Match XXV.—Nursery Stakes (for natives)—Naik Jaganath, 22nd Madras Infantry, 32; Private Lalkhan, 15th Madras Infantry, 30; Private Moneswamy, 14th Madras Infantry, 30; Private Kistriah, 15th Madras Infantry, 29; Havildar Mahomed Ruzzah, 15th Madras Infantry, 29; Private Singiah, 22nd Madras Infantry, 28; Private Syed Nabbee, 14th Madras Infantry, 28; Private Ahmedkhan, 30th Madras Infantry, 28; Naik Khadher Patcha, 22nd Madras Infantry, 27; Drummer D'Cruz, 14th Madras Infantry, 27; Naik Chadiappen Madras Sappers, 26; Private Syed Ahmed, 1st Madras Cavalry, 25; Naik Ramsing, 1st Madras Cavalry, 25. The best scores made up to date are—Rifle Derby, 35; Rifle Oaks, 34; Rifle Guineas, 33; Rifle St. Leger, 33; Alexandra Stakes, 32; Major-General's Prize, 26; Governor's Prize, 30; British Army Contest, 63; Martini Carbine Contest, 31. These matches are for Europeans only.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Belgium is negotiating with a view to joining the Monetary Convention.

CENTRAL ASIA.

News has been received that Mr. A. Dalgleish, the Central Asian trader and traveller, has started for Khoten.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅜
4½ " "	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ " French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	47½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £11,800,000; Inc., £500,000.

Bills discounted, £19,800,000; Dec., £600,000.

Bullion total amount in the Banking and Issue Department combined, £20,700,000; Inc., £100,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 42 per cent.

Arrival—Athabasca.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran and Turkish routes interrupted between Jask and Bushire.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 12.

10 p.m.	87·5

FRIDAY, Nov. 13.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	86·9

It is rumoured that Colonel West, Political Agent in Kattywar, intends to take furlough before long.

Mr. Herbert Batty, C. S., M. A., barrister-at-law, who is to join the Secretariat in the Judicial and Educational Departments, served in his earlier years as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College. Since then as Assistant Judge and District Judge he has made acquaintance with most of the courts in this Presidency, including Sind, and will bring a great deal of practical experience to the assistance of the Government.

The following is the programme to be observed in connection with the Viceroy's visit at Indore to-day:—10-30 a.m., presentation of an address of welcome to the Viceroy by the Central India Association. 11 a.m., opening of Daly Hall of the Rajkumar College by His Excellency. 12 o'clock, visit to hospital. 1-30 p.m., luncheon. 2-30 p.m., departure of the Viceroy for Jodhpore, where His Excellency arrives on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock.

The Hon. Lionel Tennyson, son of the Poet Laureate, and Mrs. Tennyson have arrived in Bombay. They will be entertained at an evening party on Monday evening at the residence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.

A salute of 17 guns was fired yesterday morning, announcing the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Poona on Thursday night.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter was at Lahore on Saturday and Sunday, staying at Government House. He has since gone to the Frontier.

As was announced by us some days ago, Mr. Khunderao C. Bedarkar, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, has been appointed judge of the Poona Small Causes Court, in place of the Hon. Mr. Ranade.

It is proposed to start an Association in Bombay, under the name of the Bombay Residents and Ratepayers' Association, for the purpose of watching over its municipal affairs in the interests of the great body of its residents and ratepayers. With a view to ensure the stability and continued efficiency of the organization, it is necessary to have funds at its disposal for the employment of a small establishment to aid the managing committee to collect the necessary information and bring the grievances and wants of the residents to the notice of the Municipal Corporation, the public, and the Government. It is therefore proposed that every member of the Association should pay annually a subscription of Rs. 3 in advance.

The following telegram has been received from the British Consul, Alexandria:—"Arrivals from Ceylon and all the coast from Bassein to Bombay now admitted to free pratique."

The usual order is published in the *Gazette of India*, directing that the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy shall assemble at Calcutta. The first meeting of Council will take place in the second week of December.

It is stated in Calcutta that the Rangoon mail was kept back a day last week, to enable the Foreign Office to despatch a final ultimatum, to be presented by General Prendergast and Colonel Sladen at the gates of Mandalay.

A candidate who appeared this year for the First Arts Examination from the Government College, Calicut, became suddenly insane while answering the general English paper.

The Simla Fine Art Society will have an Exhibition in 1886, as usual.

It is not considered likely that the members of the Boundary Mission will winter in the Herat valley, unless driven by the force of circumstances to do so. "None," remarks a correspondent, "would be sorry to move off into Afghan Turkestan, which is a new field for work; whereas, not only have we seen enough of Herat, but the people have no doubt had enough of our company for the present."

Abdullah Khan, the camel contractor with the Commission, must find his occupation a very profitable one. At Meshed he appears to have been spending his money with princely munificence. "One thing," writes a correspondent, "no one will grudge Abdullah Khan his good fortune, for he has shown himself on many occasions as made of rare good material. His Beloochis were at first more than even his strong arm could manage; but tact and distance from their homes have smoothed the way, and he reigns supreme over his many sarwans."

A correspondent with the Afghan Boundary Mission, writing to an up-country paper, says:—"The Government have ordered very stringent and large reductions to be made in the strength of the Mission, and when it came to carrying into effect the orders of Government, it was curious to notice the number of reasons adduced by many to avoid the inevitable. If the strength of the party had remained as first noted in the reduction estimates, the difference between it and the original numbers would not have been very marked. In my last letter I mentioned that a considerable part of the Mission would return to India shortly. At the time of writing this was certainly the intention, but later news is to the effect that, up to the present moment, this has not been positively decided, as there are several cogent reasons why a party should not at this time of the year make a return march."

The Allahabad paper points out that the depression in the sugar trade has been an almost unmixed gain to India. Both the imports and exports of sugar from British India have, during the last year, advanced with a great bound. Measured in hundreds of thousands of pounds the advance has been almost equal on both sides, but with proportion to the previous volume of trade, the export has doubled, while the import has only risen 64 per cent. No doubt the increase in both cases is largely due to the fact that shippers of sugar, unable to find a market elsewhere, have been compelled to send some of their surplus to India. This, of course, results in lowered prices; but the total value of the sugar trade is nevertheless immensely larger than when sugar sold at higher rates.

In another respect India is touched by the hardships of the sugarcane-growers, inasmuch as the coolie traffic to supply labour for cane-plantations in South America and elsewhere is in danger of extinction. This will be by no means an unmixed evil; for though some of the most glaring abuses of the coolie traffic have been abolished, and great efforts are made by Government to ameliorate the condition of the coolies *en route* from Calcutta to the scenes of their labour, much that is regrettable still occurs. To take, for instance, the report of the Protector of Immigrants for 1884, we find that the s.s. Bracadaile left Calcutta with 650 coolies for St. Lucia. The voyage lasted two months, and 20 died *en route* of cholera. Putting this mortality, however, aside, and calculating only the remaining 630, among whom ten deaths from other diseases occurred, the death-rate, exclusive of cholera, was about 90 per mille per annum. Of the remainder during one month's quarantine four more died; and in the next four months on the estates 90 more were added to the death-roll. We have thus seven months altogether in which 54 out of 650 died. Calculating the rate per mille, this amounts to no less than 142; whereas even in an unsanitary and overcrowded town 30 per mille is a high death-rate. This dreadful state of things is explained by the statement of the medical officers that the original 650 were "a wretched, sickly lot, steeped in the disease of vice, with all its baleful consequences."

It seems now almost certain that the tea crop for the current season will fall short of the original estimates by at least two million pounds. After allowing about two million pounds for exports to the Colonies and America, and one million five hundred thousand pounds for home consumption, the quantity available for shipment to Great Britain is not expected to exceed sixty-three-and-a-half million pounds.

The indigo brokers of Calcutta report that the arrivals up to the present consist entirely of produce from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, of which about fifty chests of Oudha have been sold privately at an advance of about Rs. 50 on last year's average prices. European indigo appears to be still kept back from the market, and the sales will probably not begin for nearly another fortnight. The outturn of European factories in the North-West will, it is expected, eventually turn out nearer three than four thousand maunds. The boiling musters from the Bengal factories promise that the quality of the crop will be decidedly better than the average, whilst those from Tirhoot and Chumparun are rather better than last year, and equal to the standard, but those from Chuppra are said to be inferior, wanting soundness in paste and colour.

Some correspondence passed recently between the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Postal authorities on the subject of the detention in Bombay of London mails for Madras. The Bombay Post Office was asked to furnish the Chamber with a statement showing the time of the signalling of the mail-steamers each week from the 1st January, 1884, up to the month of August, 1885. The statement, duly furnished, showed that the mails were detained at Bombay from 14 to 25 hours on 36 out of 86 occasions. The Government of Madras, at the request of the Chamber, are now moving in the matter.

The *Madras Times* is in a position to announce that it has been definitely decided to augment the British troops in that Presidency by the location of an additional regiment of British infantry at Bangalore. Trichinopoly will be re-garrisoned by a British infantry corps; and an additional battery of field artillery will be cantoned at Bellary. Each of the British cavalry corps at Bangalore and Secunderabad will have a fourth squadron of 148 men added to them, and 100 additional privates to each of the nine British infantry regiments already on the strength of the Presidency. An additional British infantry regiment is also to be located at Poona, and batteries of R. A. at Kirkee, Darjeeling, Murree, Quetta, Peshawar, Kurachee, Bombay, and two at Calcutta.

The Bolan Railway progresses. All military stores are now railed through to Kirta eighteen miles from Rindli, and the cart train runs only between Kirta and Quetta, sixty-seven miles. The cart train will, by the 15th inst. only run to Bibinani, fifty miles from Quetta. Every mile that the railway can spare carriage for stores should tend to reduce prices at Quetta; but most of the rolling stock will, for many months to come, be required for railway material. One battery of artillery, viz., 2-1 Scottish Division, goes to Miturl, twelve miles from Sibi, for the winter. Rindli will shortly become a subordinate post; stores and troops running direct from Sibi to Mach. At Siri Bolan, the 34th mile-stone from Quetta, the broad gauge ceases; and a large railway depôt will be formed here for railway material, to complete the upper portion to Quetta, whilst the lower is flooded in February and March. The Commander-in-Chief was at Bostan on the 1st inst.

The French Republican papers are naturally jubilant at the result of the second ballots, while the Monarchists find consolation for their defeat in recording the advance the Conservative cause has made in the country since the general election of 1881. Nevertheless, those organs of public opinion which are opposed to violent changes, and most accurately represent the law-abiding and order-loving sections of the community, view with undisguised apprehension the fact that the three conflicting parties are so equally divided that the establishment of a Government majority is impossible, as it could only be arrived at by a coalition between two of the three.

The story is current in Belgium that a picture by Rubens has been brought to light in the city of Alost. It had been bought at an auction by a master tailor for the sum of 1 fr., and he hung it in his sitting-room. Here it was seen by a painter whose fancy was taken by it, and he obtained permission to clean it. He was most successful. The picture was signed and dated 1614, and is a beautiful specimen, in wonderful preservation. It is 80 centimetres high by 62 broad, and represents Christ blessing the world. A veritable pilgrimage has set in to Alost from all parts of Belgium, and considerable sums have been offered to its owner for the picture; but he cannot make up his mind to part with it.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The Nest for Godly People" is the title of a Russian religious sect which has come into existence during the last fifteen years. Its headquarters appear to be at the historic fortress town of Bender, in the neighbouring government of Bessarabia, and its strange name is due to the fact that its members—all of the peasant class—dig a grave in the floor (which is of dried earth) of their habitations, or else in their gardens, and lie therein until overcome by hunger, in order, as they say, to commune with God, confess to him their sins, and examine their past life. To enable them the better to do this the grave is covered with a wooden box-like lid or canopy, having a door in it for ingress and egress; so that they lie in the grave as in a coffin; and were it not for small apertures in the top part of it they would run the risk of being suffocated. When the grave or 'nest' is in the garden it is thickly surrounded with bushes for the sake of greater privacy, and guarded by a savage watch-dog to prevent curious or impertinent people going near it. These sectarians pretend that in their ecstatic moments and when suffering extreme hunger they see saints and devils, and some of them are subject to hallucinations. Another peculiarity of the members of this sect is that they hold as little conversation as possible with other people, or, in fact, with each other; so that the kind of life which they endeavour to lead is akin to that of uncloistered monks."

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel G. C. Bird, commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed umpire for the cavalry at the Camp of Exercise.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, has been transferred for duty to Meerut from Meean Meer.

Captain Sir H. A. W. Johnson, 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry, has been appointed adjutant, *vice* Captain B. E. Sprague, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, Gwalior District.

Major G. F. Young, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General, *vice* Colonel Sanford, on field service.

Major J. Robertson, C.I.E., Assistant Accountant-General, Military Department, has returned to the Presidency from Simla.

Major E. Hay, 7th Bengal Cavalry, will officiate in the Military Department Secretariat, in place of Captain W. J. B. Bird, proceeding on service.

Lieutenant C. Mardell, Military Accounts Department, will proceed to Calcutta on his return from paying pensioners.

Colonel G. De Pree, Surveyor-General of India, proceeds home on leave on the 27th November.

Captain C. H. Beley, wing officer, 25th Punjab Infantry, on temporary employ in the Quartermaster-General's Department, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Major W. Hailes, whose tenure of appointment expired on the 13th October.

Captain L. Dening, wing commander, 26th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, (Bengal) Presidency District, *vice* Captain Schalch, on field service.

The arrival of Sir George Greaves, on the 3rd inst., displaced Brigadier-General Wilkinson from the Meerut Command, and Colonel E. J. McNair from the (Bengal) Presidency Command.

Captain J. Kennedy, Ghazipore Volunteer Rifle Battalion, has resigned his commission.

Messrs. E. L. Welsh and W. R. Fisher have been appointed Lieutenants of the Dehra Dun Mounted Volunteer Rifles.

The services of Surgeon D. M. Jack, Civil Surgeon, Sultanpore, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for employment at the Camp of Exercise.

Surgeon-Major J. M. Nixon, 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Bahraich.

Captain E. A. H. Webb, paymaster, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, having been reported fit for duty, has returned to India for further service.

Lieutenant J. A. London, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, has been appointed a probationer to the Madras Staff Corps, and posted to the 27th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant D. E. Mocatta, Leinster Regiment, attached to the 22nd Punjab Infantry as officiating wing officer on probation, has been transferred to the 4th Ghorkhas in the same capacity.

Colonel Straker, R. A., Commaning Royal Artillery, Ferozepore, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Quetta District; and Colonel A. H. Murray, R. A., Commanding Royal Artillery, Meean Meer, has been posted to Meerut for duty.

The following Royal Warrant, dated September 29, has been published at home, and removes an anomaly in brevet promotions:—"Whereas it was the intention to have introduced into our warrant of June 10, 1884, a provision exempting majors from removal from their regiments at the age of forty-eight or fifty, if holding higher rank by brevet for distinguished service similar to that contained in article 77 of our said warrant in regard to captains promoted for distinguished service; and whereas such provision was accidentally omitted; our will and pleasure is that articles 78a and 78—1. of our aforesaid warrant shall be amended by the addition of the words 'unless he hold higher rank by brevet for distinguished service,' at the end of each of the last-mentioned articles; and that these additions shall have effect as though they had formed part of our said warrant of the 10th June, 1884."

READING THOUGHTS AT A DISTANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It having been suggested that I can only find objects which are in the room in which my experiments are performed, I have decided to give a public test that will at once set aside this erroneous theory, and one that will at the same time serve to convince the most sceptical of the remarkableness and genuineness of the phenomena of thought-reading. The experiments will be similar in character to the one I so successfully performed with the Marquis of Lorne, when he was Governor-General of Canada. It happened in this way. I was dining with his lordship at Government House, and he asked if it would be possible for me to find an object, altogether outside of the house, of which he would think. I replied in the affirmative, and after dinner I blindfolded myself, and leaving the drawingroom, I went quickly to the stables, where I discovered a moose deer, a pet of H. R. H. the Princess Louise, which was the object thought of by His Excellency.

A year or so back I did a somewhat similar experiment with the Crown Prince of Austria at the Castle in Vienna. This time it was a large black dog, and the animal was somewhere down in the kitchen, right away from the apartments inhabited by the Imperial family.

So the test that I propose in the present instance is this. I will ask a distinguished member of my audience at the Town Hall to-morrow (Saturday) night to think of any object situated within a quarter of a mile of the Town Hall. This done, I will, whilst blind-folded, take this gentleman, accompanied by a committee of inspection, and go on my errand of search. If it should be a removable object, I will, on finding it, return with it without delay to the Hall.

I am leaving Bombay for Hyderabad on Sunday, and I think that many thousands of people will be glad to have such an opportunity of witnessing so public an experiment.—Yours, &c.,

STUART C. CUMBERLAND.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

THE RIOTS AT MALEGAON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd inst. there is a communication signed "Veritas." The writer of the letter, "for the sake of justice only," rushes into print in order to bring the true facts about the late Mussulman disturbance at Malegaon to light. To my mind, however, he does justice neither to his signature nor to the cause which he tries to support. The statements made by him in his letter appear to be far from the real truth. As I was present at the scene when the riot took place, and was staying in Malegaon City (and not in the camp), I was certainly in a position to know the exact particulars of the occurrence better than the writer of the letter in question, who appears to be a temporary resident at the camp, and probably a stranger to the place. In his attempt to support the cause of his party, he has either intentionally mis-stated the facts, or is apparently altogether misinformed on the subject. Be it as it may, it is certain that his statements would scarcely be accepted as a trustworthy account of the riot, even by European officers who witnessed the lawless spectacle of the 19th ult. As, however, it is just, and necessary in the interest of the Hindu community of the town, that the public should form their conclusion after hearing both sides, I do not deem it proper to allow the letter to go uncontradicted. I therefore hope you will kindly allow me to examine his letter para. by para.

In the first place, I beg to state that the statements of the writer about the cause of the riot, contained in para. 2 of his letter, are simply groundless. In a taluka town where there is a European magistrate resident, and where the police inspector, chief constable, and other responsible Government officers were present when the taboot procession started, how could a mere police patel dare disgrace the tajia by poking it with sticks, and issue orders on his own responsibility? Would not the very idea of his having done so be repugnant to your ears? I also give the statements of the writer in para. 3 of his letter an emphatic contradiction. Several Hindus have certainly been severely wounded, and some of them are still under medical treatment. The whole Hindu community had at one time intended to leave the town for good, and their intention was communicated by wire to no less an authority than His Excellency the Governor. It was also rumoured that preparations for a grand attack were being made, but the vigorous precautions taken by Colonel Wilson dispelled all fear on this score, and the intention of leaving the town was abandoned. No such statement as "the Mahomedans have become the masters of the town" has come across my reading of the newspapers, but I have noticed the following sentence in a telegram published in your paper of the 22nd ult.:—"For two hours the Mahomedans made themselves masters of the town." This is substantially true. Colonel Wilson and Mr. Frost will, I think, corroborate my assertion. As regards para. (c), I have simply to say that the Mahomedans were neither wounded nor shot by the Hindus, but by the police, whom they tried to bully, and whose authority they defied. For this the Mahomedans must blame themselves. (b) The Mahomedans who are said to have left the town for good have done so simply to escape from the clutches of the law, and to avoid the evil consequences attendant upon their actions. No Hindus have been captured, as none committed any offence. "Veritas" is surprised that "out of 5,000 Hindus who live in the city no one made a stand against the Mahomedans and injured them." The forbearance of the Hindus can be easily explained. The educated portion of the Hindu community, either through fear of the probable consequences or want of support from the leading members, remained inactive and shut themselves in their houses; while those who were likely to take part in the disturbance were kept back by the influence and exhortations of Rao Saheb Rajebahadur and other leading members. The former gentleman, throughout the period of disturbance, used his tact and discretion in a manner creditable to himself and to the whole Hindu community. He acted in conformity with the wishes of the Assistant Collector, and being a second-class Sirdar, and a representative of the old renowned family of Naroshanker Rajebahadur, he naturally exercises great influence over the whole Hindu community. Had he started his "Shilangan" procession and carried on the Dusserah festivities in the usual way, which he was desired to do, his action would have been spontaneously followed by the whole Hindu community, and a serious conflict would have been the result. Hundreds of Bhils were obedient to his call, and were simply awaiting his orders to make a bold front against the Mahomedans, and one encouraging word from his lips at such a time would have certainly done an amount of mischief beyond the control of the authorities to repress. He was not moved to take any action in the matter, though repeatedly requested to do so, and remained firm even though his splendid lodgings were recklessly attacked and valuable glassware destroyed by the Mahomedans. Nor did the matter end there. The walls of his house were scaled, and his own life put in peril. Such conduct on the part of a Hindu leader is, I think, quite sufficient to warrant a presumption that the Hindus were patient from the first, and did not allow their feelings to sway them. This is a clear statement of facts, and will at once show that not a shadow of blame attaches to the Hindus.

The causes which led to the removal of the Mahomedan sub-registrar to some distant place are better known to the authorities who ordered his transfer than to the writer of the letter under reply. The district registrar who transferred him is a European officer of great experience, and cannot be supposed to be guided in his actions by the Hindus. I do not wish to discuss the sub-registrar's reported conduct here. Suffice it to say that he was not removed without good grounds. Most of the officers are Hindus, and this is one of the causes why Hindus kept themselves aloof.

I think this is a time for our authorities to teach a lesson to the unruly Mahomedan mob, whose defiant attitude of late has been a standing menace to the Hindu inhabitants of the town. The Mahomedans are not at all alarmed or panic-stricken by the few captures that have been effected since the riot.

Nov. 10. EYE-WITNESS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, November 12.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·943
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Web Bluh Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	744
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, WNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	190

* From midnight to midnight.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to express my opinion that the sooner the law upon "the relevancy of facts," which is contained in sections 6 to 16 of the Indian Evidence Act I. of 1872, be revised and remodelled the better? Its urgent necessity will be amply seen from a mere perusal of an able pamphlet, "The Theory of Relevancy for the purpose of Judicial Evidence," by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, of the Bombay Civil Service, and author of the Anglo-Indian Dictionary. The Legislature will, I am sure, confer a great boon on the law-executing class should they be pleased to recast the law on the basis of the theory clearly discerned by that able officer. It is very strange that, though ten years have elapsed since the first publication of the essay on the subject, the law on relevancy has been allowed to continue in its present ambiguous state.

—Yours, &c. H. A. DESAI.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the St. Joseph's Convent School at Bandora was held on Thursday evening, the chair being occupied by the Rt. Reverend Dr. Meurin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay. This school has now been seven years in existence, and under the superintendence of Mother Theodorine, assisted by a band of sisters, it has achieved a success and popularity which are sufficiently testified by the large and growing number of pupils who receive here the benefits of education. There are now 319 pupils attending the school, as against 307 last year. Of these 68 are in the boarding school, 185 in the orphanage, and 66 are day scholars. It appears that the orphans are all well fed, housed, and cared for, and that the nuns have been doing them a world of good in their own quiet, unostentatious way. They are taught needle-work and other arts that might be of use to them in the stations they are destined to occupy in after-life, and on leaving school many of the girls are married and otherwise settled. There is a dispensary in charge of

regard to the latter, he might say that it had been discovered that an institution had existed about fifty years ago, based on the same lines as the present Association, and that Government had given a very large piece of property, with buildings thereon, to a similar Association for farming purposes. The Association had, however, failed, how or why it had not transpired; but a communication had been sent to Government with reference to this property, and as the present Association in a measure claimed to be the successors of that institution which was now defunct, the council were trying to obtain from Government (a restitution) of this property. He could not say they would succeed. At all events they were trying to do so. (Hear, hear.) They would then be able to establish an agricultural farm. This property, the speaker believed, was situated somewhere beyond Poona and Sholapore. If the Association succeeded in getting the property, it would be a fine nucleus with which to start a farm. (Hear, hear.) The Association had also gone into the question of employing female labour—young women in the postal and telegraph departments. An application was made to the Postmaster, and he had received the letter with a good deal of sympathy. He had replied, asking certain questions with regard to the females being able to understand the vernacular. As soon as this reply was received, the question was gone into, and another letter written. No answer had as yet been received, but the Association hoped that at some future time the matter would be brought to a head, and they would see their young women employed in various departments of the Government service. He had thus laid before the meeting, as briefly as possible, the objects of the institution, and the benefits to be derived by becoming members of it. It only remained for him to say that the Association was a very useful institution, and every member of the community ought to strengthen the hands of it, so as to make it useful to their children and their children's children. (Applause.) A time would come when it would be necessary to face the matters connected with their families in a serious light. It would be necessary for them, therefore, to make some provision now for their families by supporting an institution of this kind. If the institution were properly managed, and strengthened by the help of the members of the community, there could be no doubt it would prove a permanent monument of good to generations to come. (Loud applause.) Before sitting down the speaker expressed his acknowledgments, in the name of the Association, to the Rev. Father Page for placing the room at their disposal. (Hear, hear.) He had taken a great deal of trouble in circulating a notice of their intention to meet in Mazagon, and the speaker intended to propose a vote of thanks to him for his kindness, later in the evening. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hawkins then addressed the meeting. He dwelt on the political objects of the Association. If political aspirations were suppressed, the speaker thought that the members of the community would degenerate. Referring to the many political organisations and debating societies in England, Mr. Hawkins said the system of having similar societies was being imitated by the natives in India. The most important plank in the Association was the political one. The grandchildren of Europeans in this land could not, if there were any intermediate admixture of blood, claim to be tried by a jury. This was one of the disabilities of the community; and in seeking redress of these grievances the members sought to redress for the community at large. The speaker narrated an instance in which a certain Anglo-Indian was accused of a crime for which he was liable to seven years' transportation. He pleaded that he was entitled to trial by jury. The Judge made him bring his grandmother to the court from a great distance to prove that he was a British-born subject. He proved his point, was tried by a jury of his own countrymen, and was honourably acquitted. (Applause.) This right of trial by jury was not conceded to the bulk of the Eurasian community, to the children of domiciled Europeans. Mr. Hawkins went on to say that this political matter should not be obscured; it should stand out prominently before the community; and unless they were a corporate body; they could not have a voice in the matter, they could not have any redress of their wrongs. If they failed to obtain redress the community would degenerate, and in time they, who were one of the proudest people about two hundred years ago, would lose all political significance. If the disabilities were not removed at once, it would be much harder to remove them fifty years hence, and their children then would groan under increased disabilities. They could only be redressed by watching and focusing the needs of the community politically; by watching legislation, and seeing that they were not unfairly dealt with. The fact that there were now thirteen hundred young men, the bulk of whom were born in the country and educated in the local public schools, employed in the subordinate branch of the Telegraph Department traversed the astounding statement of Dr. (afterwards Sir William) O'Shaughnessy, the pioneer of the electric telegraph in this country, that there were no young men able to work the Morse and needle instruments. He had therefore wanted to import American hands to do the work. The speaker concluded by saying that if the members of the community did not help one another by joining the Association, if they did not become independent, they would never rise to a higher level, never overcome the difficulties under which they laboured. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Brewin then addressed the meeting, after which the president thanked Father Page for the interest he had shown in the Association in every way. He had issued circulars convening the meeting, and had personally arranged the room for the meeting. He deserved their warmest thanks, and he therefore proposed a vote of thanks to him. Applause.)

Mr. Gerard seconded the chairman's vote of thanks to the Rev. Father, and expressed a wish that he should address the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Father Page then addressed the meeting. He said:—Mr. President, members of the Association, and friends,—It is with much pleasure that we welcome you in the St. Peter's Boys' School-room this evening. I have watched with much interest the growth of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association from the time that Mr. White visited Bombay to the present time, and certainly its progress in numbers and its development of work has been most rapid and encouraging. I believe the principles on which the Association is founded to be thoroughly sound—self-help and self-sacrifice for the common good. Society is an institution of God. He would not that Adam should be alone, but formed an helpmeet for him, and with our first parents' society sprang into existence. The law which governs society is mutual help and self-sacrifice for the common good. "No man liveth unto himself and no man dieth unto himself." We are members one of another, and if any one withdraws from the association with others, and lives in isolation, he dwarfs his own nature and fails to fulfil the purpose of his own creation. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If this be true of society at large, it is equally true of associations formed within the great association,—at least of all those which are formed on sound principles, for there are associations which are banded together for evil as well as for good. We cannot keep too constantly before us the duty of mutual support, mutual toleration, and mutual self-sacrifice. When a person joins the association, he does not do so from a merely selfish consideration and with selfish objects. He does not merely ask himself the question, "What will it advantage and profit me to join?" and also "What benefit will my joining be to the Association?" The Association confers a double benefit on all who join—a benefit to themselves and a benefit to others. If a man join in a merely self-interested, self-seeking spirit, it is not likely that he will do much good to himself or the Association. He may become rather an element of discontent and disintegration, and in that case he had much better remain in his selfish isolation outside the society than burden it with his presence. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The few rupees he pays will ill-compensate the society, (though he may draw some equivalent for himself) for the introduction of a spirit which strikes at the root of all united action and progress. On the other hand, if he realises his duty as a member of the Association and joins with the intention of furthering its objects, he will be doing a good work, and one which can only be done by combination. We best serve our own interests when we identify them with the interests of our neighbour. (Hear, hear.) It must be a matter of congratulation to the members of the Association that its council is, I believe, so largely impressed with this spirit. The elaboration of the "Death Benefit Fund." "The Deposit and Loan Society," "The Educational Fund" and other good works, which the council are organising, prove that neither time nor trouble are being spared by the members of the council in the interests of its members. I may, perhaps, be allowed to make a few remarks upon the objects of the Association. The first, in order, is political. This however, is at present in subordination to other objects. There can be no sufficient reason why anyone should view the Association with suspicion because it takes an active interest in the legislature of India, so far as it affects in particular the interests of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians. There can be no doubt that the Association is most thoroughly loyal to Government. It is its interest to be so. But occasions will arise when it becomes both its interest and duty to acquaint Government with its opinion or petition for its rights. (Cheers.) Only the other day I was on a committee, composed of the managers and headmasters of European and Eurasian schools in Bombay, who met to draw up a petition to Government to give effect to a decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in his despatch No. 8, dated January 29, 1883, regarding the claims of Europeans and Eurasians, who fall within the definition of natives of India, (as given in section 6 of Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3) to obtain such a fair share of the higher appointments in the public service as their merits and qualifications may entitle them to. (Cheers.) The petition was duly drawn up, signed, and has been by this time, I believe, presented to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The conditions of the Anglo-Indian community in India are such that some combination is needed to watch over its interests, and to be ready to take action when occasion arises. To pass on to the next object of your Association, which is headed Benevolent. In this department of your work, at least, you must have the good wishes and sympathy of all in your favour. But if you will allow me to say so, I think your chief attention should be turned to supply missing links in benevolent works in Bombay, rather than to add new institutions of a kind similar to those already in existence. I suppose the members of the Association, are also members of some religious body, and it is amongst the more prominent duties of religion to provide for the education of the young and minister relief to the poor and sick, and this members would be doing in connection with the Church or denomination they belong to. Concentration of effort is one secret of success, and if the number of philanthropic works carried on by the Association is too great, there will be inevitable weakness where there should be strength. It is better to take in hand a few things and do them thoroughly than to take in hand many and do them imperfectly. It seems to me that the Deposit and Loan Society, the Death Benefit Fund, the Educational Fund, the Building Society, the Register for those out of employment, and the Periodical which is to make known the work of the Association, and to be a medium of communion between all its scattered members, will give abundant scope for the energies of the council for some time to come. Give the existing schools in Bombay which are carried on at a considerable cost your support. I do not mean pecuniarly, but by providing good teachers for them. There is a very great want indeed of well qualified teachers, and it is a very expensive and difficult matter to supply the want from England. They ought to be forthcoming, and in some cases are from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community. It will be said in reply that teaching does not pay like other employments. Here, then, is an opportunity for a little self-sacrifice for the benefit of the community. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) A young person who has received, at a comparatively small cost, a good education, may well in some cases (if he or she possesses the necessary qualifications) make some return by teaching in the school in which he or she has been educated, for two or three years after his or her matriculation. Until we have somewhat more of the spirit which actuates an educational society, called the Christian Brothers in the R. C. Church, we shall look in vain for the highest form of education, to be imparted to our children at a reasonable cost to their parents. (Hear, hear.) Another field of useful, honourable, and self-sacrificing service and of the greatest possible benefit to society is nursing. An excellent opportunity for becoming a duly qualified nurse on a fairly remunerative salary, is offered at the European Hospital. It is a part of the work of the Sisters there to train nurses. I understand that Government is considering how best to give an impetus to this work, and H. E. the Governor in Council has expressed a wish that the requisite material for nurses should be found among the residents of the country. (Hear, hear.) I will not trespass on your time by going into other matters, but only say that I have filled up a form, and, I hope, many more this evening will do the same, to ask of your council the privilege of being enrolled amongst the members of the E. and A. I. Association of Western India. The Society of St. John the Evangelist sent out some of its members thirteen years ago, at the invitation of Bishop Douglas, to minister more especially to the Eurasian and native population of this country; individual members may be called home, but the society is, I trust, permanently domiciled in India. (Applause.)

Mr. Counsell in a few remarks proposed a resolution to the effect that the residents of Mazagon should make it incumbent on them to join the Association. The resolution was passed.

The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. After the meeting about thirty new members were enrolled in the Association.

BURMESE JUSTICE.

A MANDALAY correspondent, writing to the *Rangoon Gazette*, says:—The Lathee Atta Woon now created Yazoo Menghee of Mandalay is a strict disciplinarian, and a dispenser of summary justices. Since his assumption of office there have been very few incarcerations in the City Jail. When dacoity and violent crimes come before him he sentences all the accused to be crucified. There have been fifty such cases since this man assumed office. For petty offences, however, corporal punishment is awarded. Last week a man was caught red-handed in the bazaar, with a pair of handkerchiefs snatched from a stall. On his being brought before the Yazoo Menghee this dignitary sentenced him to eight dozen lashes, the punishment to be awarded at the bazaar, where the theft was committed and the strokes doled out in four instalments of two dozen, to be carried out at the four gates of the bazaar. The man succumbed at the third gate, and borne away on a cart was a mass of writhing lacerated flesh, a terrible warning to others of the light-fingered gentry in the city. Great crowds witnessed this execution, for such it really was, with apparent pleasure; women with infants in their arms, and older children toddling after them, all serenely witnessing the most cruel sight a human being could witness, and some actually laughing at the contortions and writhings of the criminal.

The Shoay Myo Woon is in durance vile, where by order of the King he is to remain for the space of 15 days wearing fetters during this period. A number of petty thefts having been committed in his division, he was summoned by the Court to explain how no arrests were made. The Woon accounted for the "wave of crime" by saying he believed the kullas were the principal offenders, and that although he had been vigilant, he had not been successful in arresting any body; although he had his eye on quite a number, and in a few days they would all be up before the Yazoo Menghee. He was reprimanded and ordered to return to duty, when his wife petitioned the Queen, and in her ear poured out the story that her husband had deceived the Court; that instead of doing his duty by patrolling the city at night, he was spending his time in the house of another woman a *kulla*; hence his being favorable to the *kullas*, and his inability to catch thieves. Theebaw was accordingly informed, and immediately sentenced Shoayia Myo Woon to solitary confinement, for 15 days with irons; at the expiry of the term the Woon to return to his duty, and be very careful for the future, or his head and shoulders should part company.

INTERVIEW WITH THE ENVOY TO FRANCE.

IN presence of the critical condition of the relations between England and Burmah, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* recently called on M. Woon Dauck, the Burmese Envoy, now in Paris, in order to ascertain whether he could enlighten him concerning the reasons which had caused King Theebaw to return an insolent answer to a simple demand for justice made by the officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. After expressing incredulity regarding anything like an insulting reply having been sent by the Mandalay Government to any communication from the British or any other authorities, Woon Dauck stated that before leaving Burmah he had urged his Government to use every honourable means to avoid complications arising out of the pending differences between the Bombay-Burmah Trading Association and itself, and that having ascertained that the British Indian authorities either had not or were on the point of sending an ultimatum to the Mandalay Government, he (Woon Dauck) had immediately telegraphed to his Government, urging it to forestall the arrival of the ultimatum by at once accepting the demands of the Chief Commissioner in British Burmah. He affirmed in the most positive manner that it was the ardent desire of the Mandalay Government to cultivate most cordial relations with England, and in proof of that assertion he stated that before leaving Mandalay he had been instructed to ascertain whether the English Government would consent to receive an Embassy from Burmah to negotiate for the re-establishment of the English Residency at Mandalay, and for the creation of a Burmese Legation in London. He had learned that the ultimatum of the British Government to King Theebaw's Ministers demanded not only that the decree against the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation should be suspended till the dispute could be settled by an arbitrator, but that the British Residency at Mandalay should be re-established. As to the probability of the Burmese Government complying with the requirements of the Indian Government, the Burmese Envoy assured him that the Prime Minister at Mandalay was most desirous to see the renewal of intimate relations between independent Burmah and England, and that as he was a man who had visited Europe, he was sure he would perceive the justice and necessity of suspending the decree against the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation pending arbitration on the matters in dispute. As for the re-establishment of the English Residency at Mandalay, his Government was, as he had already said, anxious for it, but if the English Political Agent was to go to Mandalay with a large body of troops it would entirely alter circumstances. It would constitute at least a danger for the independence of Burmah, and would, he believed, be rejected. If the escort were limited to a small force the case might be different. It was, however necessary, said M. Woon Dauck, to remember that there are in the Burmese Government two conflicting elements—the Party of Progress, with the Prime Minister at its head, striving to develop the country, and to cultivate friendly relations with England and all civilised countries, and the Party that is opposed to the introduction of Western civilisation into Burmah. According to Woon Dauck, if the advice of the enlightened Party is taken, justice will be done, and therefore, all further complications will be avoided. He had read in some of the morning journals that fears were entertained in Calcutta and Rangoon for the safety of the lives of Europeans in Burmah in case of the ultimatum being rejected by the Mandalay Government. He did not believe, even were hostilities to break out, that the lives of foreigners would be in any danger in Burmah, yet he showed a telegram he was about to send to Mandalay in which he once more urged on his Government to at once accept arbitration in the dispute between itself and the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, and insisting most strongly on the necessity, in case of the outbreak of hostilities, of the Mandalay Government taking whatever measures might be requisite to insure the safety of all English people or other foreigners who might be in Burmah. In conclusion, Woon Dauck said that it had been said he had come to France with the object of concluding a secret treaty with France. That report was quite untrue, and he said he had been educated in France and England, and knew very well that the interests of France in Burmah were *nil*, whereas those of England were very large. As for independent Burmah, its evident interest was to cultivate the good will and friendship of England, through whose territory all her commerce must necessarily pass.

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	Hochheimer	" "	24
	Rudesheimer Berg	" "	28
MOSELLE	Moselblumchen	" "	14
	Graecher	" "	16
	Piesporter	" "	18
	Barcastler	" "	20
BEER	Pilsener	per case of 4 doz. Qts.	20
	Imperial (Kiel)	" 4 " Qts.	21
	Pints Rs. 3 more	" 4 "	
	Christiania	" 4 " Qts.	20
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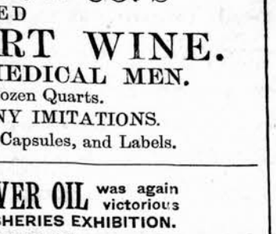

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
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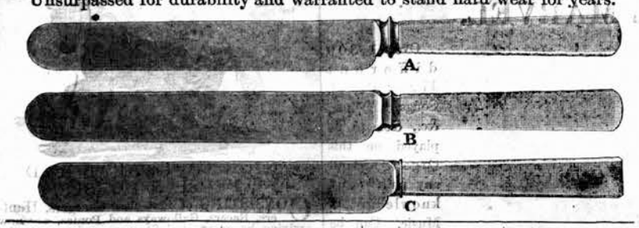

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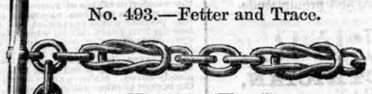

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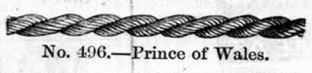

No. 496.—Prince of Wales.

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No. 497.—Corinthian.

Gold, Rs. 100. Silver, Rs. 11.

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„ 3 With Jewelled Lever do. do. 17

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„ 6 With Jewelled Lever Escapements, Railway Regulator 30
„ 7 Do. do. do. second quality 22

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Keyless Watches to wind and set hands without a key.
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No. 19 Crystal glass, strong German Silver Case, Lever Escapements, Jewelled, Keyless ... ...Rs. 26
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In Sterling Silver Cases, examined and guaranteed by ourselves.
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„ 24 Do. do. Lever Escapement 30

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To wind and set hands without a key, open-face, with strong oval of Crystal glass.

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„ 28 With Lever Movements, first quality 60

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„ 32 With Lever Escapement, Jewelled 42
„ 33 In Hunter or Half-hunter, Jewelled Horizontal Movements ... 29
„ 34 Do. do. with Lever Jewelled Movements, first quality 60

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Open-face, with thick oval or strong Crystal glasses.

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OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

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Of Superior Manufacture and Firstrate Time-keepers.

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KEYLESS ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.
To wind and set hands without a key.

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„ 65 In Hunter or Half-hunter 135
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„ 70 Keyless Open-face 200
„ 71 Hunter or Half-hunter 220

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